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The Bombay Chronicle

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Will Party Politics Lead To Nation's Betrayal?

Danger To United Front In Assembly PLAYING INTO GOVT. HANDS

Rival Opposition Motions Against J. P. C. Plan

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 2. Rival propositions on the J.P.C. continue to pour into the Notice Office of the Assembly showing that the occasion is taxing enormously the resources of members to draft a proposition which would meet all points of view and carry it by a majority vote. The situation becomes intriguing in view of the fact that Government cannot accept any of the amendments, but has votes which combined with any bigger group in the House, will defeat all the rival motions one by one, leaving the House in possession of the Law Member's motion for taking the J. P. C. Report into consideration.

Constituent Assembly

So far the Congress and the Independents have given notice of motions backed almost solidly by the respective Party groups. The only exceptions are amendments by Messrs Basant Kumar Das and G. S. Gupta which also raise the issue of the Constituent Assembly for drafting a constitution.

Nationalist Party

The small Nationalist Party has the distinction of a majority of its members having tabled individual amendments. Pandit Maitra and Sardar Mangal Singh declare that scheme is unacceptable and characterise the Communal Award as anti-National, Arbitrary and unjust. Mr. Surya Kumar Som, member of the same Party have tabled and amendment which makes no mention of the Communal Award and wants the report to be declared unacceptable on the ground that it is anti-National and undemocratic.

Jinnah's Motion

Mr. Jinnah's proposal, on the other hand accepts the Communal Award, wants the Provincial Autonomy Scheme to be improved to satisfy the people, but rejects the Federation Scheme and wishes that complete Responsible Government for British India alone to be worked out in consultation with Indian opinion.

FUNDAMENTALLY BAD TRIANGULAR AND TOTALLY UN- ACCEPTABLE CONTEST FOR DY. PRESIDENTSHIP

Jinnah's Amendment To Govt. Motion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, has tabled the following amendment to the Government resolution on the J.P.C. report:—

1. That this Assembly accepts the Communal Award so far as it goes until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned.

2. As regards the scheme of Provincial Governments this House is of opinion that it is most unsatisfactory and disappointing inasmuch as it includes various objectionable features, particularly establishment of second chambers, extraordinary and special powers of the Governors, provisions relating to police rules, Secret and Intelligence Departments, which render real control and responsibility of the Executive and the Legislature ineffective and, therefore, unless these objectionable features are removed it will not satisfy any section of Indian opinion.

3. "With respect to the scheme of Central Government called 'All-India Federation' this House is clearly of opinion that it is fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable to the people of British India and, therefore, recommends to the Government of India to advise His Majesty's Government not to proceed with any legislation based on this scheme and urges that immediate efforts should be made to consider how best to establish in British India alone real and complete responsible government and with that view take steps to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion without delay."—A.P.

SIR C. JEHANGIR'S AMENDMENT

"Safeguards Will Give Rise To Deadlocks"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2. Sir C. Jehangir has given notice of an amendment to the J.P.C. Report. The amendment runs:—

"This Assembly having considered very carefully the J.P.C. Report, and having seen the Bill presented to Parliament, requests the Government of India to inform His Majesty's Government that this Assembly views the proposed constitution with great dissatisfaction. This Assembly is of the opinion that the many safeguards will give rise to deadlocks in the working of the administration, and that many of the clauses relating to the commercial discrimination go far beyond the necessities of the case, and do not appear to have been framed in the interests of India."

"This Assembly draws attention to the amendments of the Constitution suggested during the three Round Table Conferences, culminating in the joint memo-

STRAUSS Co.'s AFFAIRS

Chartered Bank's Application For Liquidation To Be Heard On Feb. 11

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 2. The "Gazette" announces that the petition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for winding up the Strauss Company will be heard by Justice Bennett on February 11. The "Morning Post" says that the deed of assignment is registered with the Board of Trade between Strauss and a Committee including the representatives of the Chartered Bank of India, Mercantile Bank of India and Eastern Department of Lloyd's Bank.

In the deed Strauss says that the total of his property included under the deed is £283,000 and the net amount after the deduction of £96,998 to cover secured debts is £186,000. The total liabilities under the deed are £19,46,000 leaving £16,69,000 after deducting the secured amount.

The principal creditors include the guarantees on behalf of the Strauss Company, £12,13,000 and inland revenue assessments in respect of excess profits duty under appeal of about half million sterling. The "Morning Post" adds that the position is that the personal assets of Strauss has been assigned to the Committee as trustees for creditors, but until the deficiency in the assets of the limited company are known it is impossible for creditors to know how they will fare.

"UNACCEPTABLE AND UNWORKABLE"

C. P. Council Rejects J. P. C. Scheme

NAGPUR, Feb. 2.

After a debate lasting for 6 hours, to-day, the C. P. Legislative Council unanimously adopted Mr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh's resolution to the effect the Scheme adopted in the J. P. C. Report is unsatisfactory, unacceptable and unworkable, unless the constitution confers Dominion Status on India. The Government members refrained themselves from taking part in the voting.

The Council adjourned till February 25, when the budget will be presented.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR BAN ON MR. S. R. DEO

No Public Speech To Be Made In State

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 2.

On his visit to Kolhapur, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, have been, it is understood, served with a notice by the Kolhapur Durbar, refraining him from making any public speech in the State.—United Press.

random presented to the Select Committee by the British Indian delegation, and greatly regrets that none of these amendments has been incorporated in the Bill, thereby making it unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion.—United Press.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

Implications Of Informal Cabinet Meeting On Saturday

STRIKING DEVELOPMENT?

Rumour of Sensational German Rearmament Plan Lends Fiquancy to Situation

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The statement made by Mr. Flandin and Laval, yesterday, was kept secret but full; though an informal meeting of the Cabinet met for two hours at Downing Street to discuss it, before resumption of contact with the French. A meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday is most unusual, which suggests very important development of Anglo-French talks.

It is believed the Ministers were discussing the impressive estimate of the German military strength made by the French yesterday. It is rumoured the French presented a secret dossier of the French General Staff, detailing the German rearmament plan. It is understood it contains information never hitherto shown to British Ministers, although known to the British General Staff.

TALK WITH HENDERSON.

The French Ministers held a lengthy consultation at the Hotel after which M. Laval consulted Mr. Henderson on disarmament, with whom he discussed the position of the Conference and Committees since the last meeting of the Bureau.

It was decided no change was necessary with regard to the present continuance of activities of various Committees. It is implied from this that nothing hitherto has arisen in Anglo-French talks to bring about any change in the general political direction of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

Move For Collaboration

LONDON, Feb. 2.

This afternoon's Anglo-French talks, according to a special message from a Paris correspondent, will endeavour to define the condition under which collaboration for aerial defence might be organised.—Reuter.

Restoration Of Property To No-Tax Campaigners

Satyamurti's Resolution Disallowed, As Matter "Not Concerned Primarily With Governor-General-in-Council"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

On the ground that it is a matter not primarily concerning the Governor-General-in-Council, the Governor-General has disallowed Mr. Satyamurti's resolution, urging appointment of a committee of judges to enquire into and report upon the cases of forfeiture of property of Indian citizens who had participated in the no-tax campaign, specially in Gujarat and Karnatak, and on whose report a resolution had recommended that the Government of India should take steps to restore property to the original owners,

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

Owners Allege Mahatma's Approval Is Final

LABOUR ASSOCIATION URGE RESUMPTION OF WORK

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

The strike situation continues practically unchanged to-day. While nineteen mills are closed owing to the strike of the weavers about half a dozen more mills, which were closed hitherto, have started working partially this morning.

Operatives of one more mill struck work this afternoon.

The Millowners' Association are distributing printed leaflets to-day in the Mill areas stating that the Delhi Agreement which was concluded with the approval of Mr. Gandhi is final, and cannot be altered. The Mill will strictly carry it out, and it is the duty of the operatives to do likewise. It is apparent that the cut proposed in the agreement has nothing to do with the reduction of hours of work. Still the operatives are instigated by some interested persons who believe that by striking work the wage-cut can be annulled. The Mill operatives are warned against such belief. Their interests as well as the interests of the Mills lie in carrying out the Delhi Agreement.

EXHORTATION TO RESUME

The Labour Association distributed leaflets to-day in the mill area, exhorting the operatives to resume work immediately. The leaflets state that the losses to the operatives as a result of the strikes will be greater than the losses as a result of the wage-cut. The workers of Ahmedabad have lost something as a result of the wage-cut but they have lost very little in comparison with the operatives of other centres. The wage-cut, however small or insignificant, is undesirable, but it is impossible to avoid it. In the present circumstances the operatives should stand by the principle of arbitration, on which depend the protection of their rights and interests.—A.P.

Labour Union Seeks Information

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

The Labour Union has addressed letters to all the mills seeking certain information with a view to ascertain whether the conditions laid down in the Award regarding the application of the wage cut below a certain level have been complied with.—United Press.

Fate Of J. P. C. Scheme In Balance

CONGRESS PARTY, BACK- ED BY 57, HOLDS CLEAR MAJORITY

Strategic Move To Keep Hindu & Muslim Opinions Divided

Will Govt. Break Neutrality And Force Jinnah's Unequivocal Condemnation Of Report?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

There is a riot of resolutions on the J.P.C. report, and each member, who has given notice of his proposition, is anxious to emphasise his view of the situation. The struggle is really triangular, and but for Government's deliberate silence, it might become easily quadrangular.

CONGRESS PARTY'S CLEAR MAJORITY.

The Congress Party has the backing of about 57 for its proposition, whereas the Nationalists can get only 12 and Independents only 30 on their side. Thus left to the elected vote the Congress proposition has a clear majority. Government, for some days past, are in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of their attitude, and cables are still working hard. If they break neutrality they will achieve nothing except the endorsement of the Communal Award by the Assembly, whereas as the price of the attitude they will find that Mr. Jinnah's unequivocal condemnation of Reforms will get through. Mr. Jinnah clearly wants provincial autonomy to be introduced with

changes, and the Federation to be altogether scrapped. Not that the Congress accepts this judgment, but it fulfills their fundamental purpose of throwing out the scheme on whatever argument that rejection is based.

TANGLE CLEARED: GOVT'S ANXIETY.

The tangle which thus seemed to baffle Party leaders, yesterday, has cleared, and now it is Government that is worried. The method of Mr. Jinnah, to get his resolution put in parts, can lead to his entire proposition being carried. In these circumstances Government may choose to have rather a direct vote of Congress than the combined vote of Independents and Congress, which would give an impression abroad that Muslim opinion is as much against Reforms as Hindu opinion.

Government, of course, has its powerful resources and by the time the debate concludes on the 7th, new factors may arise to help Government to get out of the awkward position in which it finds itself to-day. Any way, one thing is clear that neither the Congress nor the Nationalists will surrender their right to have their proposition debated and voted upon. They may be willing to make no reference to the Communal Award, but it is doubtful whether Muslim members will agree to it. Which means that Mr. Jinnah's proposition equally holds good. It all now depends on the choice which the Government makes, and on that choice will depend the character of the judgment which the Assembly will pass on the J.P.C. report. That the scheme will not go without some form of censure appears now to be certain.

FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED

Sent Back To France By
Same Boat

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The authorities have stopped M. Marcel Cachin, the leader of the French Communist Party and the Red Group in Chamber of Deputies, when he arrived at Dover with the intention of attending the Congress of the British Communist Party at Manchester.

SENT BACK TO FRANCE.

PARIS.—The "Humanite" says Cachin previously was granted a British visa, but the permission to land was refused at the last moment, and Cachin was detained, under police guard, until the steamer returned to France.—Reuter.

Large of the resolution by the Governor-General is unfortunate, as it deprives the Legislature of the opportunity of pressing the Government to do justice to the people who had suffered considerably merely because of their love of country.—A.P.

Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

WHAT IS MISSING COMPETITION

Closing date

6th FEBRUARY

Send Your Entries Early

PEACE "OFFICIALLY" RESTORED

Chinese Representative To
Apologise

TOKIO, Feb. 2.

Peace is officially restored over Charhar area, Jehol, by an agreement between the Chinese, Japanese, Manchukuo negotiators at Tatan, whereunder the Chinese representative apologises, and guarantees there shall be no recurrence of the incidents. Chinese troops will not in future be stationed at Changlin or Unihou on the Charhar-Jehol border.—Reuter.

Terrible Blow To Indian Shipping

Move For Extension Of Franchise By Merchants' Chamber

(Continued from page 16).

A Government of India continuing to remain irresponsible to the Indian people. In that case, it would only mean that such Indian interests as have established themselves in Burma, would be given a semblance of protection and guarantee against Burma's economic aspirations, while the lion's share of Burman exploitation would continue to be kept for the Britishers themselves.

FREEDOM TO BURMANS

"The foundations of lasting goodwill and cordial relations with Burma could only be laid in a freedom to Burman people to develop their own life as they think best, and then to receive from them maximum reciprocal benefits. Such a trade pact could only be negotiated when there is an authority in India responsible to the people and there is, similarly, an authority in Burma responsible to the people there. The sinister implication of any prior trade pact is this, that, if Indian interests are dragged into asking for guarantees and protection of a constitutional nature to be enforced under the reserved powers of the Governor in Burma, how can such guarantees and safeguards asked for by British interests in India be refused?"

Chamber's Loss.

"I will now come to the domestic affairs of our Chamber and, in this, I have the sad duty to record the passing away of two of the most eminent men, who made an invaluable contribution towards the life and being of this Chamber. We lost Sir Mammoondas Ramji on 13th August, 1934. He was an old style Sheth in the true sense of the word, a big man with a vision of the future, and yet a practical man at all stages. He stood by the Chamber till the end even when he differed from the policy, which the Chamber adopted on certain question.

"In Mr. Lalji Naranji, whom we lost on the 16th May, 1934, we had the most extraordinary combination of modern business aptitude with personal orthodoxy. He rendered great service to this Chamber from time to time. His place will be very difficult to fill. It will be a matter of profound satisfaction that Mr. Lalji Naranji's name will be permanently associated with this Chamber, which has become possible through a building, which will be named after him, from the offer of the Lalji Naranji Memorial Committee, which this Chamber has accepted.

"On those, who have derived splendour in their public life by association with the Chamber, or by representing this Chamber on the Assembly and on the Council and various public bodies, will rest a special responsibility, and I am sure they will discharge their responsibility in a creditable manner.

Voice Of The People.

"In India this Chamber was the first to put forward the voice of the people engaged in commerce and I claim that, as time passes, this Chamber is bound to play a still more important role.

BLOW TO INDIAN SHIPPING

R. M. Chinoy Exposes J.P.C. Safeguards

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said:—

"I should like in the beginning to protest against the new Government proposals with regard to the Motor Vehicle Taxation. It is true that tolls have always been considered a nuisance and this Chamber itself was against this system. The alternative taxation, however, which Government have now proposed is even much worse from the standpoint of trade and industries. The passenger carrying buses and motor trucks will, under the proposals, be called upon to bear a disproportionately heavy burden of the taxation. It need not be told to merchants how the trucks and buses have been of immense importance to trade and industry and any proposal to increase the taxation, and that too to such an extent will be disapproved. I hope that Government will be able to find a better method to avoid the system of tolls and at the same time to avoid levying such a high taxation on what are rightly called commercial vehicles.

Referring to the position of Indians in Zanzibar he said: "I am glad that the Viceroy said in his speech the other day to the Members of the Central Legislature that the Government of India were at one with Indian people with regard to this question. I am confident that this high sentiment will soon be translated into action. There can be only one solution of this vexed question namely the abrogation of the entire legislation aimed against Indians.

SHIPPING AND J.P.C. REPORT.
I shall refer to the case of one of our greatest national industries the Indian Shipping, to show to you how the proposed Commercial Safeguards will make it impossible—if not actually give the same an effective setback—to develop our industries in the future. India with one voice and with remarkable unanimity has demanded for years past that Indian Shipping should have its legitimate share in the coastal and overseas trade of the country and should build up an Indian Mercantile Marine worthy of its ancient position in the maritime world. The Government of India have declared in unmistakable language that "they are in full sympathy with the widespread desire that India should possess a merchant fleet of its own" and Lord Irwin, as the Viceroy of India observed in 1922 that it was an ambition worthy of India "that India should have its mercantile marine and that the ships of that mercantile marine should be officered as well as manned by Indians."

Now let me examine whether it is possible to achieve this object under the proposed Commercial Safeguards. Para 354 of the J. P. C. Report makes it impossible for the future Indian Legislature to pass any enactment which may discriminate against British shipping on the ground of reciprocity.

But suppose a Bill was brought into the Assembly to-morrow for reserving the coastal trade of India to its own nationals and was passed. Would it help Indian shipping at all? I say no, because under paragraph 352 of the J.P.C. Report both the Company incorporated now and hereafter in the United Kingdom as well as British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom who are Directors, shareholders, servants or agents of the Company incorporated now or hereafter in India shall be deemed to have complied with all conditions imposed by Indian law upon companies so incorporated relating among other things to the provisions of directors, shareholders, agents or servants, whatever may be the provision of the Act passed by the Indian Legislature under the new dispensation of the J.P.C. Report, namely the proposed Commercial Safeguards. British Companies would be construed to have complied with those provisions of the Law "without actually complying with them." The reservation of the coastal trade would, therefore, not help in the least the development of Indian shipping. This is how the proposed safeguards will militate against the development of an Indian industry.

SUBSIDY FOR COMPETITOR

Another important manner in which the national shipping industry is developed in all maritime countries is the grant of subsidies. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the financial condition of India improves and the Indian Legislature decides to grant subsidy to an Indian Company, to enable it to fight against the unfair competition of the vested shipping companies, will it help in any way in building up an Indian Mercantile Marine? Again I say no, because under paragraph 356 the British Shipping Companies against whose unfair competition such protection by way of subsidy is given will "be equally eligible to participate in the grant with the Indian companies."

Restricted as the activities of Indian shipping are under the present arrangement, it is sad to reflect that the proposed Commercial Safeguards will make it impossible to grow any further and I maintain that the Government owe a duty to the country to tell the public clearly how they propose to carry out their own responsibility and discharge their solemn promise of building up an Indian Merchant Navy both in the coastal and the overseas trade of India.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE Proposal Before I. M. Chamber

After Mr. Chinoy concluded his speech, Mr. Sarabhai Pratapral, in a brief speech, denounced the J.P.C. Report as effectively blocking the progress of the trade of India. He characterised the Indo-British Trade Agreement as a measure for industrial strangulation.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal referred to the modifications suggested in the Indian Companies' Act. He said that the Tariff Board had suggested some amendments for the improvement of the present system. Regarding Dominion Status, the speaker was not much concerned with the words, provided the sense and spirit of Dominion Status was maintained in the new Constitution. He contrasted the position of the other dominions, inasmuch as they were able to secure Self-Government by concerted action.

The Indo-British Agreement, too was criticised by the speaker. He observed that the country was often told that there was nothing new in the Indo-British Agreement. But a new principle, according to the speaker, was conceded, in that the Trade Pact, while affording protection to Indian industries, also recognised the principle of protection to British trade. It was something new, said the speaker, that a country should offer protection to the trade and industry of another.

WOES OF INDIAN INSURANCE CONCERNS

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer pointed out how Indian Insurance business suffered, while the conditions of the Mody-Lees Pact were being fulfilled. He mentioned how the purchase of Indian cotton was carried on by the British merchants who were financed by the Bank of England. As the financier, the Bank of England, the speaker alleged, insisted that the purchased cotton should be insured with a British firm. Though it was explained to the Bank of England, that the Indian Insurance Company for a long time past, was undertaking the insurance of the cotton, the Bank of England persisted in its demand. As a result, the Indian Company was deprived of its business to the extent of nearly 40,000 rupees. A time had come, the speaker added, when the Indian Merchants' Chamber should move in the matter and do something substantial for protecting Indian Insurance.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE

The following resolution from the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was then formally moved from the Chair:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber resolve that in order to widen the franchise of the Chamber for purposes of elections to the Legislatures, the number of representatives from Associations affiliated to the Chamber on the Chamber's Electoral Roll should be increased from one to ten, maximum:—

Provided that these ten members of the Committees of the respective Associations; and that where an Association has got more than ten members on its Committee, the ten representatives to the Chamber should be selected by it from among members of its Committee.

These ten will be there only for purposes of elections to the Legislatures, while the Association will, as now, be represented for all other purposes of the Chamber by one representative, who will be one of the ten named by the particular Association."

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal moved the following amendment.

"With a view to secure a healthy and adequate enlargement of the Indian Commerce constituency, this Chamber urges upon the Government that the franchise for the Indian Legislatures of the Indian Commerce constituency should, besides the members of this Chamber, be extended, on the analogy of the Madras rule, to all Indian businessmen, firms and companies which are assessed to Income-tax on an income of not less than ten thousand rupees in a year."

In moving the amendment he said that the franchise of the Indian Merchants' Chamber should be extended. The question of franchise was soon to be considered, when the delimitation

Coming

Out of vivid pages of a great novel comes an even greater picture—

SABITADEVI

"VENGEANCE IS MINE"

K. M. MUNSHI'S
Best Seller—

with
KUMAR—PADMA
SHALIGRAM—ANSARI
—YAKUB

Directed by:—
SARVOTTAM BADAMI—

Sagar Production—

Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.

BOY KILLED BY SMOKE

Family Found Unconscious
In Room At Umar-khadi

Two startling cases in which occupants of a room were rendered unconscious, apparently by smoke, are reported. In a room in Victoria Building at Umar-khadi, Raphael Reuben Salaskar, his wife and four children who were sleeping on the floor were found unconscious. Anxious queries and repeated knocks at the door of the room, which was locked from inside, were of no avail. The room was then broken open. A boy, Daniel, aged 4, was dead. A doctor was immediately sent for and the whole room was found to be clouded with smoke.

Pending enquiries, the inquest on the body of the child has been postponed to February 4.

Sudden Sickness

In the second case, a mill worker, his mother and three brothers, all of whom were sleeping in one room at Fergusson Road, are reported to have become sick all of a sudden. They were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital and on way Mahaduo Laxman died.

It is stated that all the doors and windows were closed and that one kerosine oil lamp was burning in the room. Shantaram Shiva, a mill worker, stated in his evidence that the manager of the mill asked him to go and inquire about the deceased as he had not turned up as usual to work. He broke open the door and saw all the inmates lying unconscious.

At the inquest on the body of Mahaduo Laxman, the Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict: "Asphyxiation due to carbon monoxide poisoning," and added, "on the evidence we hold that death was due to an accidental cause."

A Delhi message says, after staying for a week as Guest of the Government of India the Maharaja of Nepal left on Saturday by special train for Dwarika.

"OBJECTIONABLE"

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar opposed the amendment. He characterised the amendment as objectionable. The inclusion of persons in the Merchants' Chamber for purposes of voting, merely because they paid an income-tax over an income of Rs. 10,000, in his way aided the Chamber, which consisted of all classes of people whose primary interest was business. Also the Merchants' Chamber laid down the policy and the representatives in the legislatures were to carry out the policy laid down by the Chamber. In such a case, the inclusion of persons on the above considerations did not in any way help the position of the Chamber.

At this stage discussion was adjourned to March 2, 1935.

5th GLORIOUS WEEK

SAROJ'S
GOLD DIGGERS—
Written by Pt. "BETAB"

Shah Baharam

Starring:
NISAR, SARDAR AKHTAR,
ZEBUNNISA, DULARI, (H.M.V.),
etc.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.
TIME: 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45

—NEXT WEEK—
MADAN'S—New Social Talkie.
"ANOKHA PREM"
Starring KAJJAN.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS FOR CEYLON

Messrs. Jamnati Singh, Dr. S. S. Bhadgaonkar, K. T. Bhile and S. L. Patil have issued the following appeal:—Twenty-five strong educated Bombay youths including doctors and trained volunteers are proceeding to Ceylon, for rendering humanitarian service to thousands of people dying from malaria, dysentery and starvation. They have nothing but their lives to offer for this sacred cause. They appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay to equip them with all medical supplies and other necessities such as Railway fare and other expenses. They hope, Bombay by its generosity will save at least 20,000 people from death. Will Bombay do its duty?
"All donations in cash and kind should be sent at 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay."

TWO MONTHS' JAIL FOR BOMBAY DEPOTTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, February 2.
Hakim Baku, a Bombay Depotee, was convicted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate at Kurla on a charge under section 46 (5) of the Bombay District Police Act for unauthorised entry into Kurla without the written permission of the Police Commissioner of Bombay before the term of his deportation order expired, and was sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. This is a fourth depotee jailed within a fortnight.

CHARGED WITH GAMBLING

A sixty-seven-year old Chinaman, Tsing Hong, was arrested on Friday by the Nagpada Police under a gambling warrant. The Presidency Magistrate, Se-

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 p.m.

J. BANNISTER HOWARD
presents the
LONDON MUSICAL
COMEDY
COMPANY

in
THE GREATEST OF
ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES
THE BELLE OF
NEW YORK

PLANS OPEN.
Reserved Seats:—Rs. 5-12, & 4-8.
Unreserved Seats:—Rs. 3-6, 2-4,
and 1-2.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

A few vacancies. With most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager, Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371 Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9599).

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission. House rent, etc. No security required. T. Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Servants of India Insurance Company, Ltd., New Delhi (First year's business over Rs. 20,00,000), invites applications for Agency in Bombay, Suburbs and throughout Presidency, from energetic and influential parties. Specially attractive terms for really good producers. Apply sharp or call on Branch Manager, 371, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor (Opp. India Bank).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai, (Bihar). (3584).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Latest cheap novels, Newspapers, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, Children's Annuals, Ephemeris, Almanacs, Calendars, High class Stationery, Cash Boxes. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3614).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Divisional Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency. Apply with particulars to:—The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. (3611)

Wanted Sole Agent for Bombay to sell Darjeeling Tea of Ghyabari Tea Estate on high commission. Apply or interview with Mr. K. Soiru Prabhu, Rachel Cottage, 15th Road, Khar, between 3 and 5 p.m. (3615).

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvasers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply the National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda. (3591).

cond Court, Mazagaon, enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 50 till February 7.

KURLA CHIEF OFFICER TAKES CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 1.
The new chief officer of the Kurla Municipality Mr. P. R. Kakade, whose services have been requisitioned by the Administrative Officer Mr. J. G. Symons, took over the charge this morning. Mr. Kakade was serving as a Mamladar and second class Magistrate in the Poona District before he took up this appointment.

CROWDS TO SEE

K
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MARDAN

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Musical Super
Featuring
LEELA INDRALA AND MASTER
MADHUKAR
at

ROXY

(Girgaum Tram Terminus)
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 on SAT. SUN.
and Holidays.

MINERVA

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
Continued for 2nd Week!
A New Theatres New India
Picture

Karwan-e-Hayat

Enchanting Music! Rare Thrills!
An unusual Tale of Gypsy Love
And Romance
Featuring: Saigal, Rajkumari,
Sanyal, Nawab, Malina and
Shyma Zutshi.

Direction:—
WESTERN INDIA THEATRES
LIMITED.

REMEMBER—
'Amrit Manthan' is the Best
Cosmopolitan Entertainment for
the Family.

PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL

Amrit Manthan

now running for the continuous
17th WEEK!
To-day Performances Nos:
278, 279, 280
Daily 2 shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 2 p.m.

KRISHNA

KOHINOOR

CINEMA
DADAR. (B.B.)
presents to
BOMBAY SUBURBITES

Viva Villa

M. G. M. Super
featuring
WALLACE BEERY



Stuart Erwin and Wallace Beery
in "Viva Villa!"
Daily at 5, 7-30, and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. and
Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Bulls Again Active Heavy Short Covering And Rising Prices Steel Shares Firm

To-day being the last day for trading in February settlement the market was open up to 3 p.m. There was renewed buying by Bulls and heavy short covering pushed up prices. Tata Steel shares were active and with improved technical position, displayed considerable strength and operators firmly look for substantial rise.

There was considerable activity in all sections and the market displayed inherent strength. The market being well liquidated, there was some fresh buying. Cement shares were also firm with active buying. There was a good enquiry for cotton mill shares and the tone of the market was better.

BOMBAY, February 2.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 2.	
100 Ahm. Ad.	313 1/2
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	961 4
250 Bradbury	108 1/2
100 Century	321 4
100 Central India	382 8
100 Colaba	162 3
100 Coorla	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Datta	5 0
250 Dawn	392 8
1 E D Sassoon	0 5-0
100 Finlay	137 8
100 Gokak	228 2
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	103 1/2
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	36 4
100 Kohinoor	228 1/2
250 Lakmi	810 1/2
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 4
1000 Maraji	1450
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 1/2
200 New Great	217 8
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	330 0
25 Sassoon Suk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	101 1/4
100 Swadeshli	252 8
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1550 0
1000 Western	1000 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	108 8
25-50 Central Bank	38 8
500 Imp. Bank	1577 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 2.	
Bombay Dyeing 948, 950, 957, 962, 960, 961 1/4	
Century 315, 318, 321	
Central India 365, 371, 376, 381, 382 1/2	
Colaba 164, 165, 162	
Kohinoor 221, 223, 228 1/2	
New Great 216, 217	
Simplex 101 1/4	
Swadeshli 246, 248, 250, 252 1/2	
Bundi 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 37 1/4, 38	
Indian Cement 362, 366, 370, 376, 377 1/2	
Tata Steel 641, 645, 650, 662, 660, 666, 670, 675	
Tata Steel Ord. 139, 138, 140, 141 1/2, 141 1/2, 142 1/2, 144 1/4, 145 1/4	
Bombay Steam 311, 313 1/2	
Bombay Burma 386, 388, 396 1/4	
Tata Hydro 176, 178, 179 1/2	
Andhra 1740, 1785, 1775, 1785	
Tata Power 1336, 1360, 1355, 1365, 1355	
Tram 167 1/2	

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	38 8
70 Gwalior	118 4
100 Indian	377 8
40 Katni Def.	139 1/2
100 Katni Ord.	363 1/2
75 Okha	202 8
10 Punjab	26 8
100 Shahabad	373 1/2
70 United	75 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	13 8
15-75 New India	45 0
200 Oriental	1625 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1785 0
10 Ajmer	10 2
50 Bombay Tram	167 8
100 Bom. Suburban	155 0
100 Broach	13 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	179 6
1000 Tata Power	1570 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	88 0
100 Dhono Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Shon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 12
100 Sara Srajangunge	95 0
500 Tapti Valley	772 8

MININGS

1 Shivraur	37 0
20 Tata Steel Def.	675 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	145 0

SCHELLERHOUS

200 Alcock	208 1/2
50 Belapur Sugar	288 1/2
250 Bombay Steam	313 1/2
15 Bombay Burma	396 8
15 B-nhav Burma Contry	127 8
8sh. Bri. Petrol	4 1/2
50 Bombay Telephone	118 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	152 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, February 2.

SETTLEMENT.	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/14	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/13/6	
4 per cent 1900/70 Sett 109/14	
4 per cent 1900/70 Cash 109/13	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/3	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2	

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/4	
5 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/4	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111	
6 1/2 per cent 1938 B D L 102/10	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102	
4 per cent 1943 106	
4 1/2 per cent 1938/40 117/2	
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12	
5 per cent 1940/43 108/14	
5 per cent 1935 101/1	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102	

CORPORATION BONDS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8	
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8	
1 1/2 per cent B T 1957 108	

Note—3 1/2 per cent Government

paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/14 and declined to Rs. 97/12 but prices again improved to Rs. 97/15.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 2.	
Ready Navas Rs. 13-12-0	
S. S. Nirvana Rs. 3-15-0	
Shipment January Rs. 3-13-0	
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-12-3	
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-12-6	
Shipment June-July Rs. 3-14-0	
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15-0	
Kosar Rs. 11-2-0	
Saraya Rs. 13-12-0	
Purtapur Rs. 13-7-0	
African Rs. 13-7-0	
Java spot F 3-30	

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 1.	
May	0.96-1/4c
July	0.88 3/8-1/4c
September	0.86 7/8-3/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 1.	
March	57 3/8d
May	60 3/8-1/4d
July	62 1/4-1/8d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 1	
March 194 plus 03	
May 194 plus 03	
July 194 plus 03	
September 2.03 plus 03	

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 2.	
Castor-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 35/14; Highest Rs. 36; Lowest Rs. 35/4; Closing Rs. 35/7	
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 42/12; Highest Rs. 43/4; Lowest Rs. 42/6; Closing Rs. 42	
Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/12; Highest Rs. 45/7; Lowest Rs. 44/10; Closing Rs. 45/6	
Cotton-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27; Highest Rs. 27/2; Lowest Rs. 26/10; Closing Rs. 26/14	

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935

Bombay, Feb. 2	
9 a.m.	Rs. a. p.
12 noon	7 0 0
3 p.m.	6 14 9
4 p.m.	6 15 3

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 2.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on 1000 liquidation but later advanced on trade buying.

At the opening May was quoted one point down but the opening decline was wiped off and the market displayed good tone out steady liquidation by commission houses resulted in a decline of 6 points from the highest level. Later on there was some trade buying which improved prices and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points at 12.53c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest	12 1/2
(10 a.m.)	
N. Y. May Lowest	12 3/8-06
(11-49 a.m.)	
Liverpool May Highest	6 7/8
(10-1 a.m.)	
Liverpool May Lowest	6 7/8-01

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have

received the following cables:—
Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York.
Liquidation was absorbed by trade.
India reported to be seeking Texas cotton.

Messrs. Reiss Bros. Liverpool:

Government expected take immediate steps counteracting possible adverse decision gold clause think uncertainty largely discounted.

Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co. have

received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool—Scattered liquidation by Continent and Bombay. Some trace calling. Think much decline unlikely.
New York—Narrow fluctuations. Commission houses demand offsetting scattered liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.	
March 1935..	12.31-04
May 1935..	12.38-04
July 1935..	12.39-04
October 1935..	12.31-04
December 1935..	12.37-05
January 1936..	12.38-05
Middling Spot	12.55-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.	
March 1935..	12.32-04
May 1935..	12.38-04
July 1935..	12.40-04
Middling Spot	12.53-04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 1.	
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to Continental	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.	
10-12 a.m. To-day	
Quotations.	Price.
February 1935..	6.84
March 1935..	6.82 6.83+01
April 1935..	6.89+01
May 1935..	6.77 6.77
June 1935..	6.75
July 1935..	6.73
August 1935..	6.69+01
September 1935..	6.66-01
October 1935..	6.63-01
November 1935..	6.61-01
December 1935..	6.61-01
January 1936..	6.60-01
Middling Spot	7.07-02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.	
March 1935..	8.54
May 1935..	8.51
July 1935..	8.50
October 1935..	8.46
November 1935..	8.46
F.G.F. Spot	8.88

SEEDS

London, Feb. 1.	
Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 49/11/3
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 41/3/0
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 41/3/0
Linseed, Toria (Hull/Con t) C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 41/3/0
Castor-seeds, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 41/3/0
Cotton-seeds, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton	Feb. sellers 41/3/0

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 1.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 10-1/4)	

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 1.	
Copper Braziers	40-3/4
Yellow Metals	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	170 8
F.O.B.	233-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Liverpool cotton futures market, opened unchanged on Friday with May 6.77. There was scattered price-fixing otherwise the market was dull and apathetic. There was some Continental and Bombay selling. The market closed at a rise of one point for near months while distant deliveries declined one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 70rd. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

There was increased selling in Indian cotton futures on lower Bombay advices and the market closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close March was quoted 5.94, May 5.95 and July 5.95.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Sakels futures closed one point up to one point down. Tipers declined 2 points and Spot cotton prices were 4 points down at 7.80.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures was quiet with scattered liquidation. Sakels futures declined one point and Ashmouni futures lost 5 to 2 points.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.	
Broach	5.88
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.03
Fine (Good Staple)	6.18
C. P. OOMRA	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.21
BENGAL	
Good	3.99
Fine	4.09
Superfine	4.19
SCINDIE	
Good	4.00
Fine	4.19
Superfine	4.29

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 1.	
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt.	20/1-2
Feb. sellers 20/1-2	
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt.	21/0
May/Aug sellers	21/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 1.	
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. seller 6 3/16	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 1.	
Silver—Market steady	
Spot	24 5/16
Forward	24 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 1.	
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£72/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 1.	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate.	unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate.	unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate.	unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate.	unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 1.	
F. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.19
Amsterdam	7.23-1/2
Brussels	20.98 1/2
Madrid	35.82
Milan	57.40
Berne	15.12-1/2
Paris	74.1
Prague	117.12
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.87-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 1.	
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, parcels	Feb. sellers 21/0
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb. sellers 21/2	
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb. sellers 24/0	

N. Y. COTTON MARKET DOWN BY 11 POINTS

Steady Tone In Cross Rates

SILVER QUIET BUT STEADY

Wheat And Linseed Easy

FALL IN NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

Business was reported restricted by the uncertainty with regard to gold clause hence the operations on the cotton market were featureless. Later market eased on heavy realising.

EASINESS IN CROSS RATES

Sterling dollar early eased slightly but later steadied to some extent. Franc maintained a steady tone.

SILVER UNCHANGED BUT GOLD QUIET

Though tone was reported steady, London silver was quoted unchanged. Gold prices eased a little.

WHEAT AND LINSEED DULL

On favourable weather report from corn belt wheat prices in Chicago ruled somewhat easy. Linseed also displayed easier tendency on week-end liquidation and realising.

BOMBAY, Feb 2

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

	May, 1935	New York, Feb 2
Previous closing	12.38	
Today's opening	12.34	
Difference	-0.04	
Today's closing	12.27	
Difference	-0.07	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	May, 1935	Liverpool, Feb 2
Previous closing	6.77	
Today's opening	6.74	
Difference	-0.03	
Today's closing	6.72	
Difference	-0.05	

BROADCH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 244
-----------	---------

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 2
Colourless session prevailed in New York cotton market.

Business was restricted by the uncertainty with regard to gold clause hence the operations on the cotton market were featureless.

Traders are closely watching conference at Washington on export situation.

As expected session opened at 12.34.

Four points lower than previous closing later in the session market eased on realising. Fluctuation were confined in narrow groove finally session closed at 12.27 May i.e. eleven points lower than previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 2
The following were the opening ranges

March (12.35/12.35)	12.29/12.27
May (12.42/12.41)	12.34/12.31
July (12.45/12.42)	12.35/12.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 2
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American January (6.50)	6.78
American March (6.70)	6.72
Egyptian January (8.53)	8.45
Egyptian March (8.50)	8.44

CROSS RATES

	London, Feb 2
London on Bombay (1.6 5/32)	1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.61 1/2)	5.62 1/8
New York on Bombay (36.93)	36.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8)	0.92 5/8
London on Milan (57.40)	57.40
London on Shanghai (1.5 1/2)	1.5 1/2
London on Kobe (1.2)	1.2

BOMBAY COTTON

Saturday 11 p.m.
Despite easiness in the New York Cotton Exchange which opened 4 points down and subsequently further declined to 9 points lower, cotton prices in Bombay late on Saturday evening maintained fairly steady tone. Broad A/M was traded between Rs. 244 and Rs. 241.8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Feb 2
Jutes ruled fairly steady and good business resulted. Coals were steady and unchanged. Tea was dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no features. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Bank Imperial Bank fully paid 1573
Railways: Chhapra Mukh Silghat 92 ex div; Shalidar (Delhi) Shalidar 92
Jutes: Bally 267 1/8; Barnagore 225 small lot; Caledonian 583; Chittavalah 35 1/8; Clive 39; Dalhousie 450 1/8 small lot; Fort William 402; Howrah 65 1/4; Kanharhaty 672 1/8; Kankarrah 588; National 20 1/2; Orient 245.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6 7/8; Bares Elee 15 1/8; Indian Standard Wagon ord 73; Ganges Rop 301; Calcutta Trams ord 21 1/2; Indian Cables 7 1/5; British Ceylon Corpn ordy 12 1/8; India Paper Pulp 196;
Tea: Hattikihira 29—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 2
Liverpool wheat opened quiet at March 67 1/8, and 68 1/8, July 62 1/4. Trading was quiet and featureless in absence of any speculative interest but prices ruled generally steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 2
Chicago wheat opened steady with May 93 3/4. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather report in corn belt.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 2
Argentine Linseed opened steady about unchanged. Prices eased on week-end liquidation and realising and February closed at 12.05.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 2
The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

Indian Pekoe (2.1 1/3)	1.2
Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/2)	0.10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2.6)	2.6

Crop Jan-Feb new crop	217 5/8 paid buyers
Jan-Feb 5/8 paid buyers	
Dunlop Jan (unchanged)	221 1/4
February sellers	
Lightning Jan (unchanged)	219 1/4
February sellers	

Spot (6 3/16)	6 1/8 paid sellers
April-June (6 9/16)	6 3/8 paid buyers

Spd (6 3/16)	6 1/8 paid sellers
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RISE IN U. S. SILVER IMPORTS

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 2.
The Department of Commerce in a statement says that silver imports for the week ended January 1, were 24,05,000 dollars of which 75,93,000 dollars were from London compared to 50,98,000 dollars previous week and 17,26,000 dollars for the week ended January 11.

Interested circles point out that the increase does not necessarily mean resumption of heavy treasury purchase abroad. The opinion is expressed that at least part of the imports, is the result of previous engagements and at present the Treasury appears to be continuing the recent policy of relaxing aggressive purchasing.

DEATH SENTENCE REVIVED AFTER CENTURY!

Three To Hang In Pondichery Due To High Court's Sentence

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 2.
While some nations are thinking of abolishing the death sentence, the Pondicherry High Court in French India has revived the system after a lapse of more than a century.

Yesterday, the High Court sentenced to death three persons found guilty of murder and rioting.

The accused are given 3 days to appeal to the Supreme Court at Paris.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

MALAVIYA SUPPORTS RAJEN EABU'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.
Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement to the Press: "Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, has fixed February 7 for a country-wide public meeting against the J. P. C. Report. Although the Report has been unanimously condemned in India, the British Parliament is proceeding to pass the Government of India Bill based on the Report into a law. It is therefore necessary that Indian opinion should be made in such a manner that it should leave no doubt in the minds of the British public that India does not want the constitution, which is being hammered in Parliament.

"I trust, therefore, that the importance of this protest will be fully realised at this juncture and the country will wholeheartedly respond to the appeal of the President of the Congress. PROTEST AGAINST AWARD ON 10TH.

"I invite further the attention to the fact that the 10th February has been fixed by the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party as the day of a country-wide public protest against the communal decision of His Majesty's Government. I call upon the people to hold public meetings all over the country on that day to record their protest against the grievous wrong which has been done to the cause of nationalism, and to the country by that decision. I appeal to my countrymen of all castes and creeds to take part in those meetings and adopt a resolution, as is suggested below:—

"That the residents of . . . in public meeting assembled hereby place on record their complete condemnation of the communal decision of His Majesty's Government, as it is anti-national and glaringly unjust particularly to Hindus and Sikhs, and declare their determination to carry on a campaign against the said communal decision until it is replaced by a more equitable solution based on the system of joint electorates."—United Press

CHANCES OF COMPROMISE YET?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.
Although three different amendments to the Joint Select Committee Report motion have been tabled by three parties; and in the case of the Nationalist and Independent Parties the motions are diametrically opposite in the matter of the Communal Award, they do not indicate, according to the lobby conversations that the chances of a compromise have been completely exhausted.

As a matter of fact negotiations are still proceeding. Dr. Ansari and Sardar Patel saw Pandit Malaviya this morning. Later Mr. Anand had prolonged conversations with Pandit. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai held discussions with Mr. Jinnah yesterday and will have again to-day. If a common formula is ultimately evolved the party resolutions will be withdrawn.—United Press.

AT IT AGAIN!

Rothermere Points Out "Trap" Mentioned By "Daily Mail"

RAMPUR CHIEF MINISTER'S DENIAL

RAMPUR, Feb. 2.

The Nawab of Rampur has received a cablegram from Lord Rothermere, giving extracts from to-day's pronouncement in the "Daily Mail" on "Indian crisis."

The statement, "inter alia," begins by showing caution in the face of the Government of India's blandishments that the Indian princes are proving their wisdom. If they adopt the right course they will have nothing to do with the Government of India Bill—they will reject it entirely; its safeguards are worthless. The princes should be careful to avoid the trap set forth with promises of debt remissions, or extensions of territory to serve as bait. If they allow themselves to be thus caught, they will be the fate of loyalists of the Southern Ireland.

The statement concludes by saying that if the princes sacrifice their privileges or position in this important respect, they and their adherents certainly will become bankrupt refugees in foreign lands. If Indian princes hold to their present status, they will find their privileges and exalted position, retained and strengthened.

RAMPUR MINISTER'S RETORT

The Chief Minister of the Rampur State states in this connection during the course of a statement to the Press:—

"The sweeping references to the Government of India's blandishments and their alleged bait to Indian princes are wholly unwarranted. The princes, with the knowledge of Indian conditions, have declared that they could confidently look forward to efficiently discharge their triple obligations to the Crown, their States and India, under the proposed constitution. True friends of the States should appreciate the fair-minded statesmanship, underlying this resolution and lend their support. Moreover, the attempt at dragging the princes into British party politics or misrepresenting the Viceroy can only harm the cause of those who stand for ensuring stability in the new Constitution."—United Press.

YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR DACOITY

NOAKHALI, Feb. 1.

Five youngmen—Sunil Roy, Himansu Roy, Madhab Paul, Sham Sundar Acharye and Hiralal Deo of Lanchar (P. S. Ramgonj) have been placed under arrest in connection with an armed dacoity recently committed in a village within the Hajiganj Police Station of Tipperah District.

It may be recalled that the dacoity was committed in the house of one Mahesh Chakrabarty where the dacoits armed with guns and other weapons entered and assaulted the inmates of the family, two of whom are still lying seriously injured in hospital.

Arrested persons will be taken to Chandpur where they will be placed before the S.D.O. to take their trial.—United Press.

NO NEWS FROM "TUNGCHOW"

Missing Steamer Causes Anxiety

CHEFOO, February 1.

Great anxiety is felt here and in Shanghai for the safety of the British steamer "Tungchow" which left Shanghai with 70 school children, mostly British, returning to the Chinese Inland Mission at Chefoo, after the school holidays.

"Tungchow" left Shanghai in perfect weather, but the ship's agents are unable to obtain a reply to their wireless messages to the ship though she is 24 hours overdue. It is feared she has fallen victim to piracy.—Reuter.

SEARCH IN CHINESE SEAS

HONG KONG, February 1.

Cruiser "Suffolk" and sloop "Sandwich" together with aircraft carrier "Hermes" set out in search in Chinese seas for the missing "Tungchow". "Sandwich" is searching around Shanghai promontory, while "Suffolk" is doing further north.

"Hermes" is scouring the Swatow waters in the belief that the vessel has been captured by the pirates infesting that neighbourhood who are likely to take "Tungchow" southwards.—Reuter.

"Offer Of Reciprocity A Gross Mockery"

Indian Shipping Interests Sacrificed

"DEAF EAR TURNED TO ALL INDIAN OPINION"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Points Out Objectionable Provisions Of Govt. Of India Bill

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.
"In framing the bill His Majesty's Government has turned deaf ear to all Indian opinion, with regard to the objectionable features of the proposals, in the same manner as the J.P.C. had entirely ignored and refused to accept any of the suggestions of the Joint Memorandum of the Indian Delegation, including all communities and all interests."

Thus spoke Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in a statement to the Associated Press. He remarks that the Bill has introduced a new expression, namely, "individual judgment" of the Governor-General and Governors. In Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical matters, the Governor-General has to act at his discretion, while with regard to his special responsibility he shall exercise individual judgment, as to the action to be taken. It is not clear what is implied by this expression. In all matters in which action is to be taken at his discretion, or on his individual judgment, the Governor-General is subject to the directions of the Secretary of State. The bill retains objectionable provisions, giving power to the Governor-General and Governors, not only to enact Ordinances, but also to pass Acts.

As regards various safeguards, provisions of the Bill are very stringent, especially with regard to Commercial Discrimination. It has been often said that the Governor-General and Governors will act sensibly and will not unnecessarily interfere with the policy of Ministry; but this contention is altogether inapplicable in case of Commercial Discrimination; because legislative inability is provided in respect of the Indian Legislature. In this matter then the Governor-General and Governors are not to be trusted. Even in cases where the Legislature and Governor-General or Governors are agreed the legislature is rendered incapable of enacting anything which may be considered to be discrimination. An Indian

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Pooja Vad 30, 1991.
Muslim: Shavast 28, 1353
Parsi: Anandad 30, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 13m
Sunset: 6h 32m
High Tide: 11-31
Low Tide: 5-47 17-36
Art Exhibition, Town Hall, open to public, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
MONDAY, February 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Girl Guides Rally, W. I. Football ground, 5-15 p.m.
Young Women's Christian Assn. Annual public meeting, Sir Stanley Road will address, Lady Brabourne presiding, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 5.
Tata Air Mail for Europe: latest posting at G. P. O. 8-30 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Mr. N. Gopal's lecture on "The Fire Brigade and its Work", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Women's Council (Public Health Committee) Lecture by Dr. Balderick on "Port Health Work in Bombay", Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 7.
Bombay Medical Council, ordinary meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE
A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chota Khatruna today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to condemn the Aja firing. Prominent leaders have been invited to speak.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA
There will be a public lecture in Telugu by Swami Sadhananda on "Bhakti Yoga" at the premises of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar at 5-40 p.m. today (Sunday).

THE KARNATAK SANGH
Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Shrinivasrao Kaulajgi of Bijapur on "Problems before Karnataka" today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of the Sangh, S. Dewaradas Mansions, Benham Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL
The prize distribution ceremony of the Maratha High School will be held in the hall below Alcazar Press (facing the school premises) at 4 p.m. today (Sunday). Prof. M. D. Altekar will preside and Mrs. Altekar will distribute the prizes.

SRI NIGAMANATHA MAHA DESIKAN SABHA
Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Sri Nigamanatha Maha Desikan's Monthly Thirumaksharam Festival will be celebrated today (Sunday) between 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. in the Sabha premises—Viswani Nivas Outhouse, Matunga, G. I. P.

SHOPKEEPERS AND WORKERS' MEETING
A meeting of shopkeepers and workers will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "The Servants of India Society Hall" opposite Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, to consider Mr. Bakhal's Shop Bill.

SEVENTH BHATIA SPORTS
The seventh Bhatia Sports will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Cooperage Maidan, under the presidency of Sirgurt Mulji Ranechod Vakil. All Bhatia brothers and sisters are cordially invited to attend.

QURANIC SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Quranic Society Professor Zahiruddin Ahmed will deliver lecture on "Quran" in Urdu today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Cooperage Maidan, under the presidency of Sirgurt Mulji Ranechod Vakil. All Bhatia brothers and sisters are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS
The Annual Sports of Shreemati Gokulbhai High School, Vile Parle will take place under the presidency of Sheth Deobhaji Dharansi Shethia, J.P. on the school ground, west of the Ghod Bunder Road today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch, a Clinical Meeting on "Conjunctivitis" will be held at the Office Hall (3rd Floor), 91, Girgaum Road, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe, Ophthalmic Surgeon, will speak on the subject.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"DREAMS AND DREAMERS"
How are dreams caused? Can we control our dreams? What is the right interpretation?
Sunday, February 3rd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"London Musical Comedy Company in The Bells of New York". Today at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
ROYAL—"Kaliya Mardana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Over the River". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
This morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tyrant" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Mandhan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Today morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Red Rider". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Today morning show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A.". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Viva Villa". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light Music, 11-15 a.m. Taj Symphony Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-15 p.m. Close down, 4-45 p.m. Relay from St. Andrews Church, Bandra, on the occasion of the Solemn Consecration of Bandra to Christ King. The reception of H. E. the Delegate Apostolic followed by sermon by Rev. Dr. I. Raymond 5-15 p.m. The Radio Quartet 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 7-30 p.m. Closing Service. Address by H. E. the Delegate Apostolic followed by solemn consecration and benediction. (Indian records will be played at commencement and end, if necessary.) 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News, 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi, 9-40 p.m. Light Music, 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben Crossfields' Soap Works Band, conducted by F. V. Lloyd, Norman Walker (Bass), 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk, 8-30 p.m. A Presbyterian Service, Relayed from Selton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, 9-15 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet, Percy Manchester (Tenor), 10-40 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, 10-15 p.m. The B. C. Orchestra (Section C) Conducted by Joseph Lewis, Foster Richardson (Bass), 11-40 p.m. Medvedoff's Palace Orchestra with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano), Orchestra, 11-15 p.m. Close down.
•Electrical recording.

DIVINE SERVICE

Swami Dharmamand of Calcut will conduct the Weekly Divine in the Parthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill today (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. D. J. Master.

VEDIC LIFE

Today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Fort Arya Samaj, Frere Road, Pandit Dwivedranathji will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Life".

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Society, in the "Anand Vihar", today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the following subject: "Merits and Abuses of Varnashrama Dharma."

IMPORTANCE OF VEDIC CEREMONIES

Today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj, Pt. Dwivedranathji will deliver a public lecture on the importance of Vedic ceremonies.

SARVAJANIK YACHANALAYA, KALYAN

The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the above institution will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Sant Tukaram Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Narsinva Chintaman alias Tatyasah Kelkar.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI VOL-UNTEER CORPS

Under the auspices of the above Institution a condolence meeting in honour of Seth Abdoolbhai Laljee and Dattabhai Jetha Isa Thaver will be held at Nassur Cabin, Navrozi Hill today (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

Under the auspices of the "Provisional Committee of Students for anti-J. P. C. Agitation," a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.



The Rome Pact, combined with the hopes of bringing Germany back into the League, are the questions which figure largely in the minds of the delegates to the League of Nations at Geneva. Photo shows M. Laval, French Foreign Minister, with M. Litvinov, Russian Foreign Minister, during the discussions at Geneva.

CASE AGAINST NEW TRANSPORT TAX

Taxi Drivers Meet Finance Secretary

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union was invited along with the representatives of the Taxi Owners' Association by the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Bombay at the Secretariat to discuss the new tariff devised by the Government when the Union submitted a strong case on behalf of the taxi drivers of Bombay and Government assured it that nothing would be done against the interest of the taxi drivers as far as possible.

The Union has now represented Government with regard to the deletion of Rule No. 30, M. V. Rules (Public Conveyance) requiring compulsory annual test of matters which the Union thinks is superfluous, and expensive to the poor taxi drivers of Bombay, in view of the fact that the Police are holding double inspection every year. The Union has been assured by Government that they are making enquiries into the existence of unlawful business private taxi cabs, are carrying on protected by Rule No. 37, which the Union has asked to be deleted.

Government Nominee Of Thana Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 2.
Mr. Dwarkadas Ratanshi Thakkar, proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ratanshi Premji and Company, has been nominated member of the Thana Municipality in place of the late Mr. Madhavrao Kashinath Gavand. Mr. Dwarkadas (alias Babusheth), who belongs to the Lohana community, was recently appointed "visitor" of the Thana Jail.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Dreams and Dreamers" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubhan al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held today (Sunday) at Jamiat's Hall, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Maulvi Hanifuddin Saheb will give a lecture on "Methods of Islamic Propagation old and new" in Urdu.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The members of the South Indian Association, Bombay will enact "Savitri" or "The Triumph of Chastity" in Tamil, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Eliy Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The "Geulah" and "Hashichenu" benedictions will be studied. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

SARASWAT DEENVATSAL SANGH

The 25th annual meeting of the Saraswata Deenvatsal Sangh will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswata Brahman Samaj Grah, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum. Five minutes after the termination of the annual general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting will be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy of a Trustee caused by the death of Mr. Manikrao Eknath Mulgaonkar J.P., and for consideration of the revised rules of the Sangh.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Assistant Stationmaster Claims Damages Of Rs. 17,550

JUDGMENT RESERVED
(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 2.
Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first-class Sub-Judge at Thana, heard yesterday arguments in the "pauper" suit filed by Mr. Mahadeo Ganpat, formerly Assistant Station Master, against the Secretary of State for India, acting through the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, claiming Rs. 17,550 from the railway administration for the award of damages suffered on account of alleged wrongful discharge. The claim includes Rs. 15,300 towards pay for 17 years at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem, Rs. 1,500 being bonus on provident fund and Rs. 750 gratuity.

The plaintiff prays for a declaration that he is entitled to be reinstated and damages till reinstatement, or in the alternative that he is entitled for damages of Rs. 17,550.

The defendant contends the claim on the ground that the plaintiff was discharged from service with notice after proper inquiry was held into the allegations against him that several tickets, issued by the plaintiff of "intervening" numbers, were detected at the time of collection at various stations, and that the amounts thus collected from railway passengers were misappropriated. Further the Crown has the privilege to terminate the services of the employees at pleasure.

The judgment was reserved. Mr. Dole appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Shringarpure, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE
A meeting of the members of the Indian National League will be held in Blavatsky Lodge, Hall, French Bridge, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. to transact the preliminary business.

Foreign Liquor Licensees Boycott Auction

Excise Department Follows Novel Method Of Capturing "Outsiders"

The foreign liquor shop licensees, like the old licensees of the country liquor shops, refused to bid at the auction on Saturday held at the C. J. Hall in the presence of Mr. Dillon, Collector of Bombay. The association of the licensees of foreign liquor shops have submitted a petition, it is stated, to the Collector of Bombay, in which they have pointed out, if they think the tenders do not come to the expected mark, they should hold the auction after opening the tenders.

The Collector of Bombay on the other hand, it is stated, has contemplated issuing notification to the effect that those who desire to purchase the shops may do so by applying direct to the Collector. This, it is stated, is a novel method of capturing "outsiders".

It is believed, the Excise Department is confident of making up for the impending fall in their revenue which may result owing to the non-participation of the

"SHARADA MANDIR" Model School For Girls Celebrates Second Annual

The second annual celebration of the Sharada Mandir was held on Saturday at the People's Jinnah Hall. A large number of people were present on the occasion. Mr. William Grieves, the Director of Public Instruction presided.

The annual report of the school stated that the school had made wonderful progress during the short period of its existence and had secured Government recognition.

Opened with a view to make girls good house-wives, ideal mothers, and fit citizens capable of serving their country in the best possible manner, the Sharada Mandir had kept up its ideals by introducing in its curriculum such subjects as Domestic science, Home nursing, Infant welfare, Laundry work, Home management and cooking. To give practical lessons in cooking the school is equipped with a special kitchen.

The strength of the school had increased to double its last year's number, the report stated, the total number of girls on the roll being more than hundred. The school was open to girls of all communities advanced or backward. A Harijan girl, holder of a Government scholarship, also attended the school.

Complimenting the Sharada Mandir on its rapid progress and its good management Mr. William Grieves said that he was glad to find concentration of effort on the part of the people in the furtherance of Women's education.

The pupils of the school delighted the audience by music and entertainments.

Prizes to winners in sports were distributed by the president.

Bharat Jute Mills Ltd.

The Bharat Jute Mills Ltd., has been started with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each. The Directors are all Indians.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Two Drawn Games On The Opening Day

The Gwalior Gold Cup Hockey Tournament under the auspices of the Western India Football Association, Ltd., commenced on Saturday evening at the Cooperage. Two games were down for decision. The first one between the G. I. P. Railway Mechanics and Young Sports, who were, by the way, runners-up of the Lewis Hockey Tournament ended in a two-goal draw. The second one between the Lusitanians A and Parsi Cyclists also ended indecisively, both sides scoring one.

G.I.P. MECHANICS V. YOUNG SPORTS

The curtain-raiser between the G.I.P. Railway Mechanics and Young Sports proved a very keen contest, and the standard of the game was fairly high. Both sides struggled hard from the bully-off to gain supremacy over the other, and the opposite goals were visited in their turns at rapid regularity. It was however near the end of the first half that the Young Sports secured the lead through Pereira. Soon after resumption, they increased their lead their centre forward Murzello being responsible for it. It was at this stage the Railwaymen rallied round their banner and notched two goals in quick succession through Peters and came on level terms with their opponents. Thereafter they pressed the opposite goal hard but failed to bring off the winning goal, even though ten minutes extra time was allowed.

THE RESULT
G.I.P. MECHANICS 2 goals.
YOUNG SPORTS 2 goals.
THE TEAMS
G.I.P. Mechanics: Harris, Elliott

and R. Todd; Thomas, I. Todd and Thompson; A. Thomas, D'Cunha, Godinho, Peters, and Fidgett. Young Sports: Blake; Felix D'Souza and Lobo; John Pinto, Franklin and J. D'Souza, Edwin Oliveira, Murzello, Pereira and Edward D'Souza.

Umpires: Francis and Wences, LUSITANIANS "A" V. PARSII CYCLISTS
The encounter between the Lusitanians "A" and the Parsi Cyclists provided many thrilling episodes and interesting periods. Although the Lusitanians had a larger share of the exchanges, they could not turn their advantages to account. The first half went blank. In the second moiety, the Parsis got into their strides and drew first blood through Javeri their inside-left. Thereafter the Lusitanian forwards were all over their opponents and made repeated attacks on the Parsi citadel which culminated in a fine goal, Rozario, the outside left being responsible for the equaliser. Despite their strenuous efforts, the game ended in a draw.

THE RESULT
LUSITANIANS "A" 1 goal.
PARSI CYCLISTS 1 goal.

THE TEAMS
Lusitanians "A": Leo Pinto; D. Fernandez and Heredia; N. Fernandez, W. Fernandez and J. Pinto, O. D'Souza D'Lima, Effe D'Souza, Elias D'Souza and Rozario.
Parsi Cyclists: Karani; Iranl and Dastur; Buharivala, J. Madon, and Pavri; Mistry, Chinoy, Doctor, Javeri and Baria.
Umpires: Ranganathan and Solis.

Bombay's Recovery After Disastrous Start

231 Made In First Innings (Havewala's 68) Against Gujarat In First Round Of Ranji Trophy A. I. C. Tournament

Stolid innings by Hindlekar who defied Gujarat bowlers for three hours and Havewala's bright knock of 68 runs which included six fours and one sixer were features of the first day's play in the Bombay-Gujarat match in the first round of the Ranji Trophy A. I. C. Tournament, which commenced here to-day. Steady bowling and good fielding kept the batsmen subdued, and were chiefly instrumental in dismissing the strong Bombay batting side for 231 runs. Merchant and Hindlekar were unfortunate in getting run out as both were playing confidently. Bombay made a disastrous start losing the first wicket without any score being made, but the subsequent batsmen pulled the game round, but the margin is not considered safe owing to the weakness of the Bombay attack.

SCORES.

BOMBAY: First Innings.

Contractor c Godambe, b Botawala	0
Hindlekar, run out	44
Wadkar c Botawala, b Godambe	23
Merchant, run out	8
Chatur c Botawala, b Heptulla	29
Havewala, c Godambe, b Joshi	68
Jai c Engineer, b Godambe	6
Baporia c Godambe, b Mehta	23
D'Avoine l.b.w. b Joshi	7
Talpada, not out	0
Gai b Mehta	1
Extras	22
Total	231

TOTAL BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Botawala	7	1	22	1
Godambe	21	8	49	2
Heptulla	12	1	46	1
Khanderao	13	2	41	0
Sheikh	3	1	9	0
Joshi	9	2	10	2
Mehta	7.2	1	19	2
Dessal	6	3	14	0
-A.P.				

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND

Rugby International Match Result

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Feb. 2.
In the Rugby International match at Cardiff, Wales beat Scotland by ten points, to six.

The Rugby International Match, between Wales and Scotland was played, to-day at Cardiff. Spring-like sunshine favoured it after a morning gale and showers. In the Wales team Fear replaced Skym.

The following constituted the Scotland team: Marshall, Johnson, Dick, Shaw, Fyfe, C. Grieve, Logan, Murray, Cottingham, R. Grieve, Battle, Burnet Thom, Waters and Lambie.

WALES' LEAD AT HALF-TIME
Both sides made great rushes, and in the seventh minute, Cliff Jones received from the line-out near the Scottish 25 yards and ran through diagonally to score a brilliant individual try, which was unconverted.

Three minutes later, Cliff Jones initiated a wonderful bout of handling. The ball travelled to Davey who sent over to Wooler, failing to convert.

Wales were penalised for a scrumage infringement, but Fyfe's kick went wide. Thom scored a try for Scotland a few minutes from the interval. Wales thus led by 6/3, at half-time.

PATHE
TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DIANA Wynyard

IN AN IMMORTAL LOVE CLASSIC!
John Galsworthy's
"OVER THE HILLS"
C. ANI BOOK

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Western India Football Association, Limited.

(By J. C. Maitra).

FOOTBALL

Important Changes In W.I.F.A. Administration.

The new year has brought about several important changes in the administration of the Western India Football Association, Limited. The chief among them is the retirement of Mr. J. J. Watson from the honorary Secretaryship of the Association. Jack Watson has been connected with the W.I.F.A. in some way or other from its very inception. He had the honour to be the first joint secretary of the Association, along with Mr. Frank Hogan, when it was inaugurated in 1911.

Gossip about "Jack's" Cigar

Soon after the revival of the W.I.F.A. after the War, I joined it and became a member of its Council. Then I came to know "Jack" as the starter of the Leslie Running Cup Competition. Watson used to stand behind the runners and give the start with his pistol all the time he would have his "Constant Companion", a big cigar, in his mouth. When the pistol would go off, somebody from the stand would shout, "see, Jack, you haven't smoked the pistol!"

Two heavy losses for W.I.F.A. Watson has been one of the hardest worked men in the Association. When he retires, his loss is bound to be keenly felt not only by all his colleagues but also by all Cooperage-goers. His promotion to the vice-presidency of the Association before his retirement, is a well-merited tribute to his long services in the cause of soccer in this side of India.

It is rather unfortunate that the W.I.F.A. should lose another

efficient administrator in the person of Mr. H. E. Brandon. As a vice-President and Chairman of the Grounds Committee for several years, Brandon has been in a large measure responsible for the splendid condition of the Cooperage and the stands. It is a great pity that private reasons should have compelled him to sever his active connection with the W.I.F.A.

Bar and Publicity Combined

Mr. E. J. Turner, who has been the life and soul of the Bombay Referees' Association for several years past, has been called upon to fill the vacancy caused by Watson. Turner was lately Chairman of the Publicity and Bar Committees of the W.I.F.A., what a combination of jobs, by the way, for an office-bearer! The Councilors of the Association have a sense of humour, haven't they? It would be interesting to know how the Chairman of these two Committees acquitted himself in his respective departments.

Cyriaco D'Souza adds to Indian quota

Another Indian has been taken on the Council—Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza being the fortunate one. As I said before the two Indian gentlemen who now adorn the W.I.F.A. Council were thrown out at the annual general election last. But my criticisms against the Association as being European in composition and outlook, it appears, had a salutary effect on the powers-that-be. As a result we find Messrs. C. B. Sethna and Cyriaco D'Souza admitted into the Council through the backdoor of Co-option. I hope these gentlemen appreciate the favour done to them!

HOCKEY.

W.I.F.A. Retains Interest In Hockey.

Although it appeared last year that the W.I.F.A. were going to give up hockey when the New Association was formed, and give their undivided attention to the cause of football in Bombay, we find that they have not lost their love for "the game of the stick". Look at the Gwalior Cup Tournament which they have just started on the Cooperage. I had thought that when they relinquished the charge of hockey in Bombay, they would make over all the trophies which they had acquired by virtue of their controlling position in Western India, to the new body as soon as it was formed. But for some reasons, which are unknown to me, they have stuck to this valuable Cup while handing over the Buchanan Cup to the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd.

Good Prospect for Gwalior Cup Tournament

Any way, they have secured an attractive list of entries for the Gwalior Cup Tournament. Twenty eight teams have joined the competition and among them are the Customs, Lusitanians, Kirkee United, G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways, Best Sports and Cathedral old boys. I need hardly say that some of these matches will produce excellent hockey, and will be well worth watching. At any rate they will put our boys in fine time before the Asa Khan Tournament commences next month.

That New Zealand Tour

The Council of the Indian Hockey Federation has raised a hornet's nest about them by asking players who wish to join the

New Zealand tour to contribute Rs. 500 towards their expenses. This has been construed by some provinces as an invitation to eligible players to buy their positions in the team for the above consideration. I cannot see any such meaning which some people like to interpret. The simple fact is that Australia having cried from the joint invitation, New Zealand finds it impossible to meet the expenses of the tour. At the same time she is very anxious to entertain an Indian team as she did some years ago to the Indian Army team.

Federation's Proposal Reasonable.

The Federation considers it advisable to accept it in a missionary spirit, chiefly because India holds the leading position in the world to-day. But then it has no money in its exchequer to supplement the New Zealand offer, nor does it want to tap the usual sources now, in view of the Olympic tour next year. Therefore, the only way to materialise the tour is to ask those who may be selected to contribute a portion of the expenses.

Act Don't Quibble Over Words.

As long as the Federation makes the selections on an All-India basis and insists on proper qualification for each player, I do not see any reason why the proposal should be turned down. If sufficient members are forthcoming with necessary funds and qualifications, trial matches may be held to help the selections. If on the other hand some provincial Associations feel inclined to back their candidates with funds, there is nothing to prevent them. But in no case should the prospects of the Olympic tour be jeopardised.

Outsiders Dominate Situation At Mahaluxmi Shaphir Wins Rajpipla Gold Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a fall in the attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday when the Second Day of the Big Meetings was held, and with outsiders scoring in six out of ten events backers finished on the wrong side. To the Maharaja of Kashmir fell the distinction of winning the Hughes Memorial Plate, which although next in importance to the Rajpipla Gold Cup, compensated this sporting prince for the lean time he has experienced since his stay in Bombay. As the Kashmir ruler was averse to winning the Jammu Cup, which has been donated by him, Honeysuckle scored in the colours of Major General Nawab Kushrujunga.

Several exciting finishes thrilled spectators. The struggle between Shaphir, Goolash and Tolerate in the Rajpipla Gold Cup was worth going a long way to see. In the Bombay Derby there was another exciting duel between Kanda and Abdul Malik, many people believing that the latter had secured the verdict.

When Bay Monk, Diamond Shower and Play On struggled for mastery in the Malabar Hill Plate, backers went crazy with excitement. After Naidor had scored very comfortably in the Broome Plate, it was surprising to see the red ball go up. The stewards lost no time in dismissing a frivolous complaint.

DAILY TREBLE NOT WON.

The Daily Double returned Rs. 529 for win. As nobody succeeded in spotting the Daily Treble, the sum of Rs. 4,925 has been carried forward to the next meeting.

W. Sibbritt and J. Raffaele were the only jockeys to register doubles.

1st Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. F. Sorabji's NO LIMIT, 7-12, Whittle, ... 1
Mr. Abdullah Beythoun's YANOOS, 8-5, (cr. 8-7), C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJIBL HATIM, 7-9, (cr. 7-11), Selby 3
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE, 8-7, W. Sibbritt 4
Time: 1 minute, 49 4/5 seconds.
Won By: 3 1/2, short-head, head.
Favourite: Farat Prince (8-7).
1st Tote Paid Rs. 80 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 39 and Rs. 37 for places.

All ran.
Winner trained by K. H. Iran.
The Race:—Farat Prince showed out for a while but Maarib soon took the lead from Square Deal, Money Order and Farat Prince. There was no change in this order till the turn where No Limit and Yanos moved up to join the leader. In the straight No Limit and Farat Prince bumped into one another. Farat Prince was thrown off its stride while No Limit went on to win easily by three lengths. Mujbil Hatim with a late run displayed Farat Prince for the remunerative place.

2nd Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE JAMMU CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value £100 to the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.
Major General Nawab Kushrujunga's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-12, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI, 9-0, Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO, 10-0, Marable 3
Mr. P. B. Avastha's BELLE OF YORK, 7-2, Stokes 4
Time: 1 minute, 14 seconds.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Favourite: Her Ladyship.
1st Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 23 and Rs. 45 for places.
Not Run: Chantry (8-7).
Winner Trained by Hewitt.

The Race:—Jackmore was early in front pursued by Seaton Ross, Arthur, Mazeppa and Bedsocks. At the five Seaton Ross hindered Jackmore and keeping this advantage went on to win easily from Kirkibost who made a great effort to get on terms. Bedsocks held the late finishing Tan for third place. Mazeppa fell right away to finish in the rear.

Honeysuckle went to the front and won easily from the fast finishing Prince Shivaji and Truro.

3rd Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR, 8-10, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's THE VICEROY, 8-10, Marable 2
Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA, 8-4, Graham, ... 3
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's GERMAN, 7-7, Davison 4
Time: 1 minute, 49 3/5 seconds.
Won by: Head, short-head, short-head.

Favourite: German (7-7).
1st Tote Paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 52 for places.
Not Run: Saint Fortunat (7-10).
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

The Race:—Blue Funnel showed out at the start but Mumih struck out in front of Hazima, Crawford and the Viceroy. Al Hazar started slowly. Nearing the turn Mumih was still in front and brought the field into the straight. At the distance The Viceroy and Hazima with Al Hazar joined Mumih. In an exciting finish Al Hazar snatched the verdict from The Viceroy who was a short-head in front of Hazima.

4th Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR 8-7 Blyth 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-2 Davison 2
Mr. R. J. Duggan's CYBO 8-2 Stead 3
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C. 8-7 Raffaele 4
Time: 1mn. 26 2/5secs.
Won by 2 lengths; neck 3/4 length.
Favourite: Naidor.
First tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 18; Rs. 33 and Rs. 46 for places.
Not run: Billy Button.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.
There was an objection against the winner which was over-ruled.
The Race:—R.T.C. took a flying start and held a long lead from Cybo, Raghubeer, Provence Rose and Mr. Pip. Naidor was last. Nearing the bend Naidor worked up and joined the leaders. In the straight Naidor overhauled Raghubeer and Cybo and sailed home an easy winner.

5th Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.
Mr. A. R. Ahmedbhai's KANDA, 7-8 (carr. 7-10), Selby 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK, 8-8, Bowley 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS, 7-8, Whittle 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HAMIAH, 9-11, Munro 4
Not Run: Jahan Ara 8-2, Amir Akhlak 8-2.
Won by neck, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 3 mins. 1 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 177 for win, and Rs. 53, Rs. 17 and Rs. 75 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 88-8 for win, and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 37-8 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomed Talib.

The Race:—When the field settled down Dahes led from Arab Queen, Kanda, Barkat, and Tamim. At the mile Abdul Malik ran prominent behind the leading division and Hamiyah was last. They went on in this order until the turn where Tamim moved up to join Dahes. Kanda also improved hereabouts. The finish rested between Kanda and Abdul Malik the former prevailing by a neck Ace of Hearts and Hamiyah finished on fast to take the remaining placings.

6th Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Prince Aly Khan's BAY MONK,

7-9, Raffaele 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER, 8-1, Brace 2
Mr. A. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-6, C. Hoyt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's LARGITION, 3-6, Bowley 4
Not Run: Private Seal 8-12.
Won by short head, head, 1 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 12 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 86 for win, and Rs. 35, Rs. 19 and Rs. 34 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 43 for win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.
The Race:—Largition shaved out for a spell. Bay Monk soon went ahead followed by Kum Bak, Argo's Heir, Ootman and Diamond Shower. Bay Monk and Diamond Shower looked like fighting out the issue when Play On joined them in the middle of the straight. A great race home saw Bay Monk just scramble home from Diamond Shower. Play On finishing a close third and Largition fourth.

7th Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 25,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 17,500; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgar's SHAPHIR, 8-1, Northmore 1
Mr. J. Reynolds' GOOLASH, 8-3, Selby 2
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's TOLERATE, 8-0, Munro 3
Mr. Eve's RISQUE, 8-8, Brace 4
Not Run: Play On 9-6.
Won by head, short head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 37 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

The Race:—Tel Asur went out to make the pace from Tolerate. On Time, Whoopee and Shaphir with Vamos last. Nearing the four the field closed on Tel Asur and now Goolash was well in the picture. From the distance there was a close struggle in which Shaphir, Tolerate and Goolash figured. Shaphir on the rails claimed the final advantage with Goolash second Tolerate third.

8th Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN, 8-12, Davison 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE, 7-11, Selby 2
Mr. P. B. Avastha's TYPHOON, 8-0, Brace 3
Mrs. F. G. Travers' PALLA, 7-8, Graham 4
Not Run: Powder Boy 8-2.
Won by head, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 53 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 67 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28-8 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.
The Race:—First Knockdon led, but Cavern raced ahead in the next furlong to make the pace with Knockdon, Palla, Dalmont Park and Abundance following in that order. Cavern led them round, Draughtsman and Abundance both making a forward move a this stage with Typhoon also closing up. Draughtsman and Abundance had a long drawn out duel, the former triumphing in the end by a short margin. Typhoon beat Palla for third place.

9th Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,500.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's POUUGHACHEV, 9-7, Sibbritt 1
Mr. Edward Esmond's NECKRR, 8-3, Brace 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ETHICS, 9-12, Scanlan 3
H. E. the Viceroy's COMPLET, 8-7, Bowley 4
Not Run: Private Seal 9-0.
Grand Wazir 8-0.
First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 12-8 for

(Continued in Col. 3.)

FRENCH TENNIS STARS DISAPPOINT

Charanjiva And Krishna Prasad Win Marvellous Victory

In expectation of a great feast in tennis of the highest order, a large crowd of tennis-fans turned out at the Queen's Road Courts on Saturday morning. But they were rather disappointed at the show put up by the Frenchmen. Neither Jacques Brugnon nor Christian Bousous could shake off the "sea-legs" which they had acquired on the voyage from Australia. Straight from a sea trip, with the sea-feeling and sea-vision still holding on, they had no opportunity to get themselves accustomed to the land atmosphere. Then they had to feel their way in the morning sun-light—a job they did not seem to appreciate. Hard Courts in place of lawn courts on which they were used to playing for the last few months, added to their discomfort.

It must, however, be said to the infinite credit of J. Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad who played the first match against the French stars that they were in an inspired vein. They played the games of their lives and could do no wrong. In service or ground-strokes, volleying or overhead smashes, they showed a mastery amazing to all. Their court-craft left nothing to be desired. They were cheered again and again for the marvellous performances. Under the circumstances, it was no wonder that the Indian pair won by the telling margin of 6-2, 6-3.

It was in their second match against A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew that Brugnon and Bousous gave a glimpse of their true form. The terrific speed with which they drove across the Court and down the side lines threw the English pair off their feet time and again. They exhibited a wonderful sense of anticipation of each move of the opponent and negotiated the ball with the skill of a master artist.

The left Pitt attacked by the same tactics they had used to open

the day with Pitt and Tew at the other end. In that case, the visitors might have had a better chance of finding their true colour in time and the matches might have been more evenly contested and shown more attractive results. However, that was not to be. And the French stars went home badly mauled by their Indian hosts.

Finally, E. V. Bobb was called upon to measure strength with Bousous in singles. The Ex-champion of All-India was far from well and was not expected to stretch the victor of Fred Perry, the World Champion, in any appreciable degree. Bousous showed himself in a devastating form—driving and volleying with the power and precision, and skill of a world beater. Bobb was non-plussed at times, that he would not even attempt to meet the onslaughts of his redoubtable opponent. Feeling himself unequal to the task, Bobb retired after the set had ended at 6-0 in favour of Bousous.

INDIAN COACH FOR HUNGARIAN TEAM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Information has reached Calcutta that Dr. Pozel, President of Hungarian Hockey Association has written to Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Honorary Secretary of Indian Olympic Association requesting for services of a first class hockey player for coaching the Hungarian Team for Olympic Games in 1936.

In return the Hungarian Hockey Association would be unwilling to arrange teaching of the player in medicine, dentistry or surgery and for summer months his stay would be arranged in the house of the Prime Minister or some other distinguished family. All other expenses will also be defrayed.—United Press.

The tonga drivers' strike at the Indore Railway station, which continued for nearly five weeks has fizzled out.



Christian Bossus, the French tennis star (left) and Jacques Brugnon, the famous French Doubles player, who gave exhibition matches on the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Courts early on Saturday morning.

(Continued from Col. 7).
win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.
The Race:—Birthday Book was forced into the lead early when he raced ahead of Taj Kasra, Neckel and Complet. Birthday Book was collared at the distance by Neckel when Poughachev ranged alongside. The latter going on with a strong burst won easily. Ethics was a late third, but far behind to be a danger.

10 Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.
Maharaj Madan Singh's SEATON ROSS, 7-13, Raffaele 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST, 8-5, Blyth 2

Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS, 8-10, Brace 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's TAN, 8-4, Selby 4
Not Run: Superlative 9-4, Naidor 8-6, Young Bachelor 8-3.

First tote paid Rs. 127 for win, and Rs. 34, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

The Race:—Jackmore was early in front pursued by Seaton Ross, Arthur, Mazeppa and Bedsocks. At the five Seaton Ross hindered Jackmore and keeping this advantage went on to win easily from Kirkibost who made a great effort to get on terms. Bedsocks held the late finishing Tan for third place. Mazeppa fell right away to finish in the rear.

Chinese Pirates Work Havoc NON-STOP LOOTING FOR THREE DAYS

School Children's Terrible Ordeal On Board Tungchow

(Special Cable)

HONG KONG, February 1.

Seventy British and American school children had a terrible ordeal, when the steamer Tungchow on which they were returning to school at Chefoo after spending a holiday at Shanghai was captured by Chinese pirates, who abandoned the vessel after killing one of the Russian guards and wounding a British engineer. When the Tungchow arrived at Hong Kong, it was learned that the pirates had seized the vessel in the early morning of January 29, shortly after leaving Shanghai and brought it nearly to Hong Kong before abandoning the vessel.

The pirates escaped a British naval search party by a few hours. One of the children informed Reuter that the pirates for three days looted the vessel to their heart's content, while steering for Bias Bay. The Russian guards resisted, but were soon out-numbered and subdued.

The pirates did not molest the children but the youngsters were very frightened. When a plane from H. M. S. "Hermes" flew over Tungchow to-day the pirates hurried ashore taking two hostages who were subsequently released. The Tungchow was then picked up by a British destroyer.

The boys and girls are the children of missionaries and merchants and the news of their safety was greeted with unparalleled relief among the foreign community in China.

DRAMATIC ACCOUNT OF SEIZURE

HONGKONG, Feb. 2.

Dramatic account of seizure of the Tungchow by the pirates is given by Miss K. O. McNair, who is in charge of the girls.

She said some girls burst into her cabin very excitedly saying that men were shooting each other on the deck. The children were very nervous, but felt no panic.

Indeed, said Miss McNair they quickly made friends with the

pirates with whom 19 preparatory school boys, all under ten were special favourites. One ferocious-looking pirate chief took great liking for them, and raided the ship's stores to supply them with delicacies, including oranges, which the pirate chief discarded his weapons, ate with a broad grin and belted the boys with fruit, who quite enjoyed the fun.

Miss McNair heard that the

MERE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Trend Of Anglo-French
Talks Not Towards Any
Definite Proposals

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Anglo-French discussions continued throughout the afternoon, after which an official communique stated that the two meetings were devoted to a general examination of the principal questions in European policy. The ministers will continue the examination of the different problems to-morrow afternoon to enable private conversations to take place in the morning. They were glad to note the spirit of friendly confidence in which the exchange of views was being pursued.

It is understood the question of an air disarmament convention was among the points raised by the French Ministers, and then the discussion also took place on the number of trained men bearing arms in Germany.

It is emphasised in French circles that discussions are purely for the purpose of exchanging views and not to examine any definite proposals.—Reuter.

CANONISATION OF SIR THOMAS MORE

VATICAN, Feb. 1.

The Pope has decided in favour of the canonisation of Sir Thomas More, and John Fisher, the Bishop of Rochester, who were beheaded in the reign of Henry the Eighth for refusing their oath to the Act of Succession which would have entailed the recognising of the King's supremacy over the Pope. Letters and petitions in favour of canonisation have been received from 200,000 people in Britain and the Dominions.—Reuter.

pirates paid 14,000 dollars for the information that the ship carried an enormous bullion, and when they discovered that the information was incorrect, said that they had lost heavily on piracy.

Mr. P. J. Duncan, Master in charge of the children, told how the four pirates shot a Russian guard in the saloon in the presence of the children. The pirates' loot of silk goods and 2,000 dollars from the passengers, was sent ashore in a junk.

When the British aeroplanes appeared they were wildly cheered by the children, and the pirates tumbled into the ship's boats and hastily decamped.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Finger Print Expert Gives Evidence

Says He Saw Lindbergh's Servants Assist Woman With Blonde Baby

(Special Cable)

FLEMINGTON, Feb. 1.

The evidence that he saw two men crossing the Hudson river from New Jersey towards New York at 12-40 a. m. on the day after the kidnapping, and assist a woman with a blonde baby to board a tram was given by Mr. Peter Sommer, a New York finger-print expert, who identified the photos shown him by the defence, who then announced that the photo; were of Isido Reisch and Violet Sharpe, both servants of the Lindberghs who committed suicide, provided the sensation in to-day's session.

Trendly, the first handwriting expert for defence, expressed the opinion that none of the ransom notes were written by Hauptmann.

RANSOME NOTES

Wilentz, cross-examining attacked Sommer's evidence vigorously, showed Sommer the photo of Violet Sharpe, and asked if it was the woman he saw.

Sommer refused to say yes or no. He likewise refused to answer a similar question regarding the photo of the man.

Sommer was still in the witness stand when the Court adjourned till Monday.

40 MINERS LIBERATED

Suicide Strike Ends As
Owners Are Prepared
To Negotiate

(Special Cable)

PECS (Hungary), Feb. 2. After detaining them for 32 hours underground the miners who were again engaged in suicide strike for better conditions liberated 40 Christian Socialists whom the miners kept as hostages for failing to co-operate.

The hostages reached the surface, and the exhausted owners indicated their willingness to negotiate.

It will be recalled that thousand miners at Pecs had been on hunger-strike for over four days 1,000 feet below the surface. They refused to come up until the attempt to reduce their wages was abandoned, and threatened to shut off the ventilating apparatus and prevent the pumping operations.

Government was prepared to intervene if the miners left the pit, but the latter insisted on a written settlement. The latest negotiations having failed, the situation was regarded as very gloomy. Altogether 3,500 miners were locked out.

LLOYD GEORGE'S COME-BACK

Will Be Induced To Withdraw His Objections

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The move to ascertain Mr. Lloyd George's conditions for entering Government it is believed is being made, says the "Morning Post's" political correspondent, by a group of Ministers acting on their own initiative.

It is understood their object is to persuade Mr. Lloyd George to withdraw his objections to serving in the Government including Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Runciman, but it is believed very improbable that they will be able to impose their will on the Cabinet.—Reuter's Extra Special.

I.L.O. AND INDIAN RAIL-WORKERS

Governing Body Deals With
Question Of Hours
Of Work

GENEVA, Feb. 1.

The Governing Body of the International Labour office in dealing with the hours of work in industry has adopted, at a private session, a resolution declaring that: "Having regard to the considerable time that elapsed since the ratification of 1919 Convention (dealing with rail-workers) by the Government of India in 1921 the Governing Body notes that Government of India's undertaking to press forward their programme of gradual extension with the least possible delay and hopes as the result of this undertaking the effects of the Convention will be extended at an early date to such workers in Indian railways as do not yet enjoy them."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had

Holiday For Exchange Houses?

ON EVE OF GOLD CLAUSE
DECISION

U. S. Plans Drastic Measure
To Safeguard Against Violent
Market Fluctuations

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, February 1.

In order to safeguard the invested money from possible dangers in violent market fluctuations, the exchange commission houses are considering the desirability of closing all exchanges when the Supreme Court issues its gold clause decision on Feb. 4.

EFFECT ON EXCHANGES

Forty-seven exchanges throughout the country would be affected.

Rs. 18,000 FOR NOAKHALI SCHOOLS

NOAKHALI, Feb. 1.

For carrying out works in connection with the administration of the Bengal (rural) Primary Education Act, the Government have sanctioned for the District School Board of Noakhali a loan of Rs. 18,000 in three annual instalments of Rs. 6,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/4 per cent per annum.

The amount of the loan will be utilised for maintenance, construction, repairs and management of primary schools as well as for making grants to such schools and for scholarships and stipends for primary schools.—United Press.

YOUR FUTURE REVEALED

To-day you do not know what the future holds in store for you. But, the important events of your life CAN be revealed fully and accurately by Prof. Joughari, the eminent astrologer and hypnotist.

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STUDY
at
HOME



in YOUR
SPARE
TIME

THE BENNETT COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women.

Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment.

Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father?

We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who want them.

There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity.

If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give them practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

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Machinery
Radio Service Engineering

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AN EVENING WALK: Beaten And Unbeaten Paths

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Extremely lovable and nice fellow, above all a conversationalist, a man of unbounded enthusiasms, and nohest of fathers—age only 30. A B.A., LL.B., with a brilliant college career and command over facile, apt, beautiful words which suit his purpose and his enthusiasms. Independent of his tailor, and tailor-made notions, he is a sweet, advocate of varied causes. He illumines what he talks, and infects others with his sincerity. The graph-line of his altruism flows on like the Yarrow, but the subjects change with the passing of God's days. To-day it is dietetics, day after to-morrow it will be Quadratic Equations, yesterday it was Hatz, and before yesterday buffaloes which give milk. Illuminated days dedicated to a Social subject, he talks for about eight hours a day or more. The stream of conversation runs through beautiful moments, thoughtful moments, human moments, vital moments which till our days, and give to life its main direction. He talks a thousand words for every word he reads or hears, and people listen, because he is sincere, independent of his tailor, as his socks are independent of garters, his trousers of creases, and all those petty conventions which smaller men are heir, to.

PEDESTRIAN AND CONVERSATIONALIST

At present his enthusiasm is walking. He has been talking miles and miles of words—intelligent, original, inspiring words, on walking. He is out to explore his suburb, because he believes with Christ that people see but do not perceive. It is a pleasure to walk with him and listen.

Pedestrian and conversationalist, he is not only on Pickwickian expeditions to explore humanity, or ancient relics; he is out to see, like thousands of less vocal young men of his times. God has given him strong calves not only to hang Paris garters, but to walk through fields, to climb over hills, to see panoramas of vast lands of his motherland, opening out before his growing vision. The other day he "discovered" two cottages—huts. We see huts every day from childhood onwards, so we do not see them. They were huts of lepers, with a man—a sort of a man; at the door, with the inevitable dirty bandage. Our friend is not a sickening sentimentalist, nor a missionary, nor a front bench reformer of men. He is like others a conversationalist, who judges men from his experiences. "Have you got children? How many children have you? What is the age of your last child?"

"The last child died two months ago, the wife is in the cottage, cooking. We get 2 to 3 annas by begging. God who is great maintains us."

ADVOCATE OF BIRTH CONTROL

Our friend who is a great advocate of birth-control, earns just

enough to maintain charming children. Family-budget is one of the most stirring items of his conversation. It is like a poster, with a few rupees saving, to give a practical interpretation to his youthful enthusiasms. Just a meagre marginal affair that emerges after the last day of the month, the lucky month when the tail of the salary wages. "All-right, think of your children, practise birth-control. Surely you do not want your children to be lepers. Of course, we know that huddled together in your hut, man and wife, it is difficult even for you not to indulge in sex-relationship. I'll send you a device which will prevent children—children, which will be lepers."

"Ten thousand spirits, guardians, of thoughts, and you who inspire us to good words and good deeds, you must have been happy with the Leper, that a little child, yet in the womb of time, is prevented by a good thought and a birth-controlling device to become unhappy and burden the world with its misery. Creative time which has such healing moments, passed on and he was talking about other matters about the necessity of good maps, and the need of exploring our Suburb and the villages round about villages covered with mango-groves and hills which we have seen from childhood but which we have never climbed, which we have never negotiated, which we have never touched with bare feet. A thousand seconds of words, on nude feet, on feet which join us with soils, which give us health and peace of mind, which wed us with nature, which send the sap of mother earth into our bodies, which bind us with trees and nature. Again children, children are caught in the web of his eloquence. "Sex, everywhere sex, and dame nature, slut that she is, lacking birth-control. This is a cinema. Andheri has so many cinemas, it's a thriving industry." Pecuniary moments, the usual stuff about unemployment, while the legs walked through cross-country and beaten paths. "Why should we fight—why? We don't like to be poisoned in trenches, to be shot young and healthy, to be burnt alive in aeroplanes, to see configurations of our beloved cities. A few steps more and. . . "After all this is talk for world figures like Tagore, here there are parched fields, and nude children, and huts, economic needs staring us, asking for solution."

A few paces more. "What beautiful sunset, and a feast of colours, and cool air," parenthetical silence. Then the hill, the main motif of the evening walk, with its boulders, its hedges its black berries, its "views," above all its flowers. Before the war we talked of daisies and Wordsworth with lyrical tears. To-day the flowers, wild flowers hidden in the bushes on the hills are making a progressive appeal to the educated youth. They are being discovered more and more far the salvation of our souls and for our mental peace.

CHINA CUTS FLYING COST

The new aeroplane, the "Java," will be formally christened on Sunday at the Military aerodrome here. The machine was designed and built by Chinese engineers of the local Aviation work-shop.

In order to encourage the development of aviation in this country and to reduce if possible the huge amount of expenditure involved in the purchase of aeroplanes from foreign countries, the Chinese aviation authorities have been experimenting with the construction of aeroplanes by Chinese engineers and with Chinese materials. Chinese nationals in Java contributed large sums for this purpose, and the first machine built by the local Aviation work-shop, which will be christened on Sunday, will be named in honour of the patriotic Chinese in Java.

According to Colonel Liu Ching-yi, Director of the local aviation work-shop which is located just outside Kwan Hua Men, the design and construction work of the new machine are entirely done by Chinese engineers. Chinese materials are used wherever possible. It is equipped with a 525-horse power engine. It has a cruising speed of 110 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 125 miles per hour. The bi-plane is a light bomber and scouting machine. The total construction cost is un-

HUMORISTS AS BUS CONDUCTORS

In order to attract passengers, an omnibus company in Lublin, a large city some 100 miles from Warsaw, has engaged well-known local humorists as bus conductors. "Away with the crisis—go by our bus" and "If you have not heard the latest jokes—go by our bus, our conductor will tell you and make you laugh" are two of the slogans used by the company.

SAFETY IN MINES

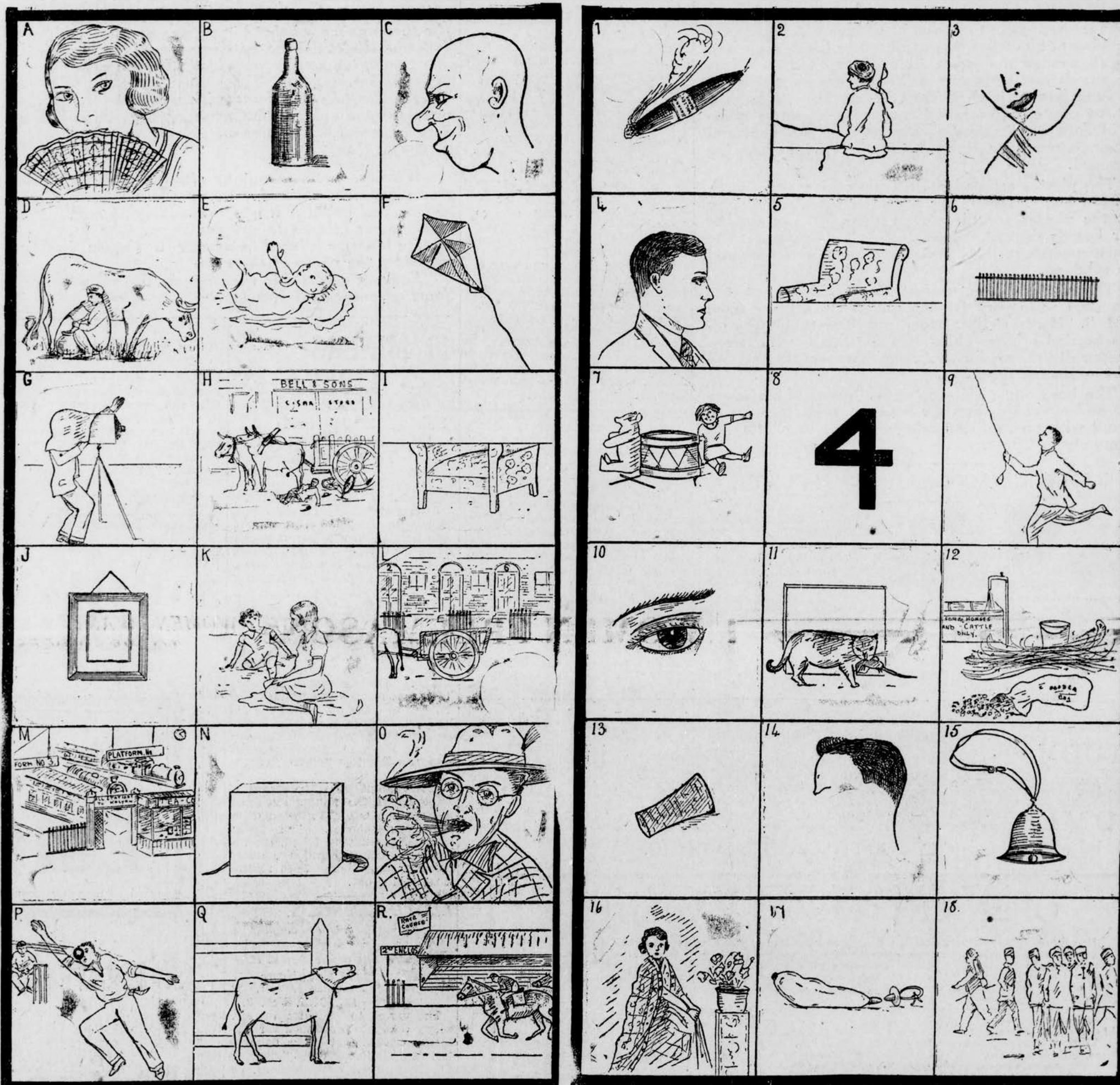
An instrument, which can tell three or four days in advance when there is going to be a fall of rock in a colliery, has been invented. At a meeting held at Swansea recently, colliery managers and officials were told all about it by an official from the Safety of Mines Department. It works on the same principle as a seismograph, which records earthquakes, and its efficacy has already been proved by the fact that it recently foretold a big fall of rock a week before it happened.

der dol. 60,000 and a foreign machine of the similar type would have cost about dol. 130,000. The construction cost, Colonel Liu declares, can be still further reduced if more machines are built.

WHAT IS MISSING

SERIES NO. 2.

COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 5002nd Prize
Rs. 2003rd Prize
Rs. 100Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200

In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C, . . . more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "I" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of Rs. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. URDUHAY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I	5	R	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 6th February 1935

Resurgent Womanhood Of Asia:: First Session Of All-Asian Women's Conference In Lahore Truly Marks Beginning Of A New Epoch

(By Mrs. MARGARET E. COUSINS, B. Mus.)

The detailed "Report of the first All-Asian Women's Conference" reads like a romance in its revelation of the unsuspected capabilities of leadership and mass-organisation shown by women whom the western world ignorantly presumes to be "backward", and gives to the world new angles of vision on problems that are so fundamentally human that the terms "eastern" and "western" are not only inadequate but inapplicable.

Students of history will welcome a resume of this new incursion of the oriental woman into public affairs, and the general public will be interested to learn details of an event which would have commanded all the publicity of the world's press had its delegates been nominees of governments, but who, being simply women, brought into the world a new being in nature's quiet way. In that Conference United Asia was born, small but full of life, a spirit which will grow as the babe grows, tended by the love of mothers, supported and fostered by the worldly wisdom and historical necessity of which fathers are aware.

CHANGED IN TWO DECADES.

To understand how the women of the Orient were so free and progressive in envisioning and so successfully holding this Conference, it is necessary to glance at the change that has come into women's life in the various countries of Asia during the past twenty years. Starting from the Land of the Rising Sun, a large measure of cultural and economic freedom has come to the Japanese women through the existence for the past half century of compulsory education and the constituents of industrial revolution, though they are still strangely denied political status. The impacts of internal revolutions and wars have given civic consciousness and improved status to the women of China. In the Dutch East Indies the women are wide-awake to the Japanese agitation for political freedom. A world kept entirely misinformed about the conditions of the wo-

men of India could not understand how Hindu and Mahomedan men voted complete equality of citizen rights to their women-folk on the first opportunity given to them, in 1921, to express themselves legislatively on women's suffrage in the newly-formed parliaments under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Since then it has been difficult to keep pace with the demonstration of the capabilities of Indian women as members of the provincial legislatures, as lawyers, magistrates, doctors, patriots, as nationalist organisers and martyrs in the Gandhi campaign for political freedom. In Mahomedan Asia, ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan, the present Shah of Persia, and Kemal Pasha of Turkey-in-Asia, have strongly supported the advancement of women in their respective countries. The discarding of the veil symbolised the freedom achieved from many of the long-existing prohibitions on free life that limited the women of the Mahomedan world. A noteworthy conference of Arabian women was held in Damascus in 1929, and focussed the advances made in western Asia in matters feminine. Burma and Ceylon, being Buddhist countries, had long benefitted by the equality of conditions for men and women in education, personal freedom, absence of caste and class differences, and spiritual outlook that are characteristic of Buddhism.

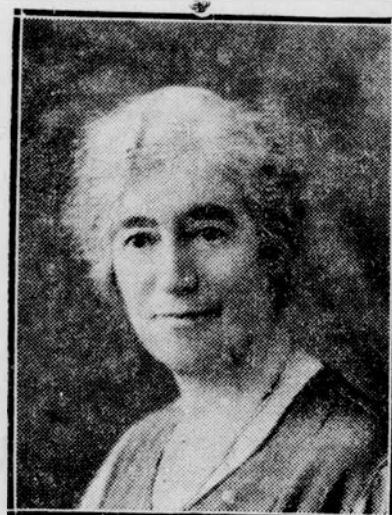
The ten years during which the women of India had been functioning as members of Municipal and Local Government Councils, as nominated members of Provincial Legislative Councils and of University Senates, and as practitioners in the various professions, had enabled them to test their powers. They had organised an All-India Women's Conference for the first time in 1927, specifically on educational reform. Its success was such that it has become an annual event, and has expanded its scope to all aspects of social reform. These Conferences proved to the women of India the value of such combined efforts, and had given a sufficiently large number of truly representative women of

all races and classes in the country the experience of organisation, such as, was needed to expand from an all-Indian to an all-Asian women's effort at synthesis. It was such circumstances, in addition to its central geographical and cultural situation, that gave India its impulse to call the All-Asian Women's Conference on its soil.

A NOTABLE INVITATION.

The problem of fusing Asia objectively as well as subjectively is one of vast complexity, but someone had to make a beginning. "Why not its women, its mothers?" said the women of India. "Why should not Mother India (Bharata Mata) send out her proposal to the other thirty-four Asian countries that such a Conference should be held, and offer it her hospitality?" Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was internationally the best-known signatory amongst the fifteen prominent Indian women who sent forth this history-making invitation. It was noted as significant that it was sent out on the same day as Mahatma Gandhi started on his epic march to the sea in the opening act of his campaign of defiance to alien rule.

The wording of the invitation is notable. "Each continent has its own distinctive characteristic, which should be fostered for the enrichment of human unity. Behind the vast and varying divergences of life in Asia there is a fundamental cultural unity. In the extremes of honour and serenity accorded to its women Asia is one. In its worship of the Family; in the hopes of the here and the hereafter that it places in the child; in its marriage codes; in its illiteracy; in its present renaissance, Asia is one. The oriental civilisation has ideals of the sanctity of life and of the vocation of womanhood, and conception of art, philosophy and spirituality, all of a complementary nature to those held by other continents. Yet unfortunately the circumstances



Mrs. Cousins.

of our political groupings make the women of Asia, who are the fundamental custodians of this oriental culture, practically unknown to one another. Secluded within the limits of our country we only know of those who come to us. The Japanese and Chinese women know more of Americans, the Javanese of the Dutch, and the Indians of the English, than we know of one another. The tides of western influence are powerfully in on us. It is fully time we oriental women should make a determined effort to understand one another, and to develop amongst ourselves a spirit of Asian sisterhood with the object of preserving all that is valuable in our age-long national and social cultures, and of discriminating what is best for us to assimilate from outside Asia. We meet to consolidate the common ideals and aspirations of oriental womanhood as an essential factor in the growth of international understanding, world peace and the regeneration of humanity."

The Report gives most interesting details of the way the invitation to the first All-Asian Women's Conference was broadcasted, of the Bulletins that were

published from time to time, of letters received from various countries, of its translation and publication in forty languages, and of the propaganda that was thus given to the idea of a united self-conscious Asia. Replies welcoming the proposal and promising co-operation were received from correspondents in seventeen Asian countries and from America, New Zealand, France, Holland, Great Britain and Ireland from non-Asian groups of women deeply interested in the proposal and desirous of attending as visitors. The response was emphatic in favour of organising the Conference. Arrangements were therefore made for what the Secretary of a Persian Women's Society hailed with the words, "Long live the Union of the Women of Asia!"

Preliminaries had advanced so far that even the state of war between England and India could not prevent the holding of the Conference, nor cause discomfort to the delegates though the conditions of repression of nationalist activities made it possible to show Indian hospitality only under a deep shadow and with notable absences of prominent women leaders of the political movement who were enduring imprisonment. However, the conditions of a struggle carried on by non-violent resistance made it possible for India even in thrall to promote inter-Asian goodwill and mutual understanding.

DELEGATES FROM ALL ASIA.

Delegates came to the Conference from Japan, Java, Burma, Ceylon, Persia, Afghanistan and India. Important messages came from Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Iraq, Siam, and Russia-in-Asia. Unanimously the delegates chose Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess-organiser-patriot-internationalist, as the President and head of this first all-Asian joint family, thus bravely and publicly indicating the foreign power which was even then holding her in its prisons because she had defied its supremacy. In her absence, each

day's proceedings were presided over by a representative of a different nation, a technique which successfully combined variety and unity. Lady Bandernaike of Ceylon took precedence on the first day as the doyen of the delegates in age and maturity of social service work. Behind Mrs. Kamal-ud-din was the military atmosphere and the Mahomedan culture of Afghanistan, Miss May Oung of Burma, was the brilliant product of Rangoon and Oxford Universities. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar of Persia contributed the Call to Peace and Holiness connected with the Bahai movement of that country. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, fresh from her three and a half years as Deputy President of Madras Provincial Legislative Council, gave her ripe experience as the initiator of laws dealing with social reform. Miss Hoshi, smiling representative of the youth of Japan, had dedicated herself to the study of Sanskrit so that she might better understand and serve the Buddhist philosophy which India had given centuries ago to her native land. Mrs. Hamid Ali vividly and charmingly embodied the Mahomedan womanhood of India. In perfect amity these splendid women led the deliberations. They were as a garland of varied blossoms strung on the thread of continuous service spun by the beautiful and able Organiser and Secretary of the Conference, Rani Lakshmbai G. Rajwade, formerly a popular medical doctor in Bombay, now wife of the General of the army of the Indian State of Gwalior.

Thousands of men and women from Lahore City attended the opening ceremony of the Conference to welcome the foreign visitors. The reception address was given by the premier, Princess of the Punjab, the Maharani of Kapurthala; and the exchange of greetings in many languages, and the speeches of noted men as well as women, made a veritable synthesis of Asian kinship in artistic surroundings of the unique event. The men honoured by inclusion were the ex-General of China, Liu Hon, who is also a poet, and who sees a "feminine democracy" as the only hope of

peace policies for the world, and Sir Jogendra Singh, the Punjab Minister for Agriculture and ex-editor of the magazine "East and West".

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES

The opening function of the first All-Asian Women's Conference took place in an entirely oriental setting. An immense marquee tent (pandya) beautifully decorated with palms and oriental foliage, and the unfamiliar and colourful dresses of the visitors from abroad as well as the bright turbans of the Punjab and the brilliant colours of the ladies' saris, made an unforgettable scene.

During the days of the Conference proper information was exchanged amongst the delegates which became the basis of Resolutions pertaining to culture, education, child welfare, equality of status for men and women, equal moral standards, labour problems, the right of self-determination by nations, and world peace. The following from amongst the Resolutions adopted unanimously by the Conference give an idea of their general tone:—

"This Conference urges the necessity of retaining the high spiritual consciousness which has been the fundamental characteristic of the people of Asia during the millennia, and desires that the women of Asia maintain that high standard unimpaired by the materialistic trend of modern times."

"This Conference, realising the important part that Religion plays in the moulding of individual and national character, is of opinion that in order to promote a spirit of religious tolerance, love and harmony amongst communities, the lives and teachings of great religious leaders should be taught in schools, and a comparative study of the great religions of the world should find a place in college curricula."

"In order that every individual and every nation may have the unfettered right of self-expression for the enrichment of the human (Continued on page 12).

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gamblers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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WOMEN FREEMASONS How First Among Them Came To Be Initiated

The pretty legend of "the only woman Freemason" (incorrectly told by Dr. Brewer in some editions of his "Phrase and Fable" Dictionary) lost its point twenty-two years ago when the "Honourable Fraternity of Ancient Masons" was formed in London by a number of enthusiastic women. The fraternity (though unrecognized by the official bodies) is still "going strong" and has just enthroned a new Grand Master—why not Grand Mistress? The "only woman Freemason" (writes a correspondent) of the "Manchester Guardian" would have been more accurately described as "the first" woman Freemason, but her initiation did not take place as described by Dr. Brewer. She was the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile, but she did not (as the romantic story says) hide in an empty clock case and witness the opening of a Lodge by her father as Worshipful Master, so that when discovered she had to submit to initiation and accept the oath of inviolable secrecy. That is not what happened, but the real story is quite as interesting as the fable.

TRUTH V. FICTION

The Hon. Elizabeth fell asleep while reading a book in her father's library, which adjoined a room in which Viscount Doneraile and his fellow-Masons were in the habit of holding a Lodge. The



DR. V. R. DAMLE, M.B.B.S.
Dr. Damle has passed the First F.R.C.S. recently held in England. Of the ten candidates appearing for this examination from Bombay, Dr. Damle is the only successful candidate. He stood first in the M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University and had carried many gold medals and scholarships.

library was undergoing repairs, and there were some loose bricks in the dividing wall between the two rooms. Miss St. Leger, awakening suddenly from her light slumber, heard voices in the next room and with woman-like curiosity, removed some of the loose bricks, so that she was able to watch the procedure and hear every word of the ritual. Realising the awkwardness of her position, Miss St. Leger tried to escape before detection, but found her retreat cut off by the Lodge Tyler, who, in the most approved fictional style, happened to be her father's butler. Lord Doneraile and other members of the Lodge were summoned, and it was decided, there and then, that the only course was to initiate the culprit. This was done and that is how the first woman Freemason was "made," probably about 225 years ago. Now there are quite a number.

WOMEN WANT TO BE JUDGES

Barrister Applies For Recordship Though She Knew It Was Hopeless

A woman barrister told the conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at Malvern in mail week that the recently applied for a recordship though she knew she would not get it. The barrister, Miss Cowill, assistant standing counsel to the Union, made her statement during a discussion on equal rights for men and women, says the "News Chronicle".

If women were going to have greater freedom, they must accept greater responsibility. "In the legal profession," she continued, "we hear that women will not apply for a judgeship because they are afraid."

"Now we hear that women are urging on their colleagues to apply for every vacancy in the legal profession."

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the Lord Chancellor for his recent statement; that there was no reason why a woman should not sit on the Woolsack."

Women must overcome the idea that they were not in a position to accept big jobs and leadership. The spirit of friendliness and help shown by men in the legal and medical professions towards women entrants, was spreading.

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HYDROCELE Frovakar Oil Rs. 2

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A PAGE ABOUT BOOKS & THEIR WRITERS

Indian Masters Of English

"INDIAN MASTERS OF ENGLISH" Selected and edited by E. E. Speight of the Osmania University; published by Longmans, Green and Co. Price Re. 1.

This is an anthology of English prose by Indian writers who had attained a very high standard of English language, though foreign to them. Among the writers included in this selection are Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Naidu, Sir Syed Ross Masood, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, his disciple, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, Sir J. C. Bose and Mahatma Gandhi. The editor has been able to select the best specimen of their writings the understanding of which is immensely helped by the notes and questions added at the end of each selection. The subjects suggested for essays will also stimulate thinking and imagination of the students to whom the book may be prescribed for study. If such a book is prescribed for study in England or other parts of the world where English is learnt, Indian nation is likely to attain better position in the eyes of the foreigners. But one cannot entertain such a hope.

"READINGS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE." Part I. Edited by K. Srinivas Kini, B.A.L.T., and published by the Basal Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. Price As. 12.

The book is intended to serve as a text-book in English for standards V and VI of high schools. As the students in the matriculation class are expected to study modern authors the editor has included in the readings passages from modern authors as well as from standard masters of English literature. The second section of the book contains a good number of poems. Notes and questions are added at the end of every lesson and pictures given in the book may help the students to interest themselves in the variety of subject matter of the selections. The third section of the book supplies exercises in reproduction, and narration of stories.

Letter writing, précis writing and paraphrasing. The book may serve the purpose of a good text-book for the standard for which it is meant.

"PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS FOR F. Y. STUDENTS." By An Experienced Author and published by the Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay 4. Price Re. 1.

The purpose of this book is to help the candidates at the F. Y. A. examination to solve the paper in Physics which usually contains problems carrying about 40 per cent. of the total marks. The problems are arranged under different heads in the physics syllabus. Solution of some of the intricate-looking but easy problems is sure to remove the nervousness of the candidates and induce them to try the problems in the paper, which are generally left out by the candidates.

But one cannot find out the reason why the "experienced author" could not publish his name and titles, which fact is likely to affect the sale of the book.

"MATRICULATION MATHEMATICAL TABLES." By Isaac Mathai, M.A. Published by Mathai's Publications, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

"A HANDBOOK OF MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS." By D. N. Patankar, B.A., Headmaster, St. George's High School, Nasik, and published by Mr. T. N. Pujari at his Book Depot in Nasik. Price As. 5.

Both the books deal with Mathematics as the titles indicate. The first is only a collection of all the tables required to be studied or referred to in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry prescribed for the matriculation. The brief historical note on numbers tries to establish that India was the birth-place of numbers and arithmetic in particular, which had later been adopted by other leading countries of the world. The second is a text-book in logarithms and trigonometry prescribed for the matriculation. This is an addition to the numerous text books already in the market. K. G. W.

KARACHI CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CORPORATION OF KARACHI FOR 1933-34. Published by the Chief Officer.

We have received a copy of the above report which makes an exhaustive survey of the municipal activities of the City. The year has been a "Red Letter Year" for Karachi, as the old municipality was raised to the status of a Corporation at the end of 1932. The period is also notable as registering some recovery from the prolonged financial depression and as showing the lowest mortality since 1915. The rate of taxation is continued at 14 per cent. which is lower than that of the other Presidency Corporations. With its prosperous Port, its Air Terminus and its anticipated attainment of the dignity of a Provincial Capital, Karachi has a very bright future before it and the activities of the Corporation will be thus watched with keen interest by students of civic affairs.

N. J.

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

"GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS." by J. H. Vatsyayana, M.Sc., M.A. Price Rs. 3-8.

"HANDBOOK OF VIVA VOCE." by A. M. Mathews, M.A. Price Re. 1-1. Publishers: Careers, Mohani Road, Lahore.

The above two publications will be found useful by candidates appearing for the various entrance examinations to Government services. The answers are brief, lucid and generally appropriate, though some remain uncorrected (Vide p. 143 Viceroy's Executive Councilors) which is a serious lapse for books of this nature. It is claimed that the "Handbook of Viva Voce" is the first of its kind in India, and as such will appeal to students who generally view "Viva Voce" as an ordeal. The price of the first book is unreasonable and would have been easily reduced by casting it in a more handy form.

N. J.

ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY

ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE MAKING. By R. L. Palmer, 1934, (Ivor Nicholson).

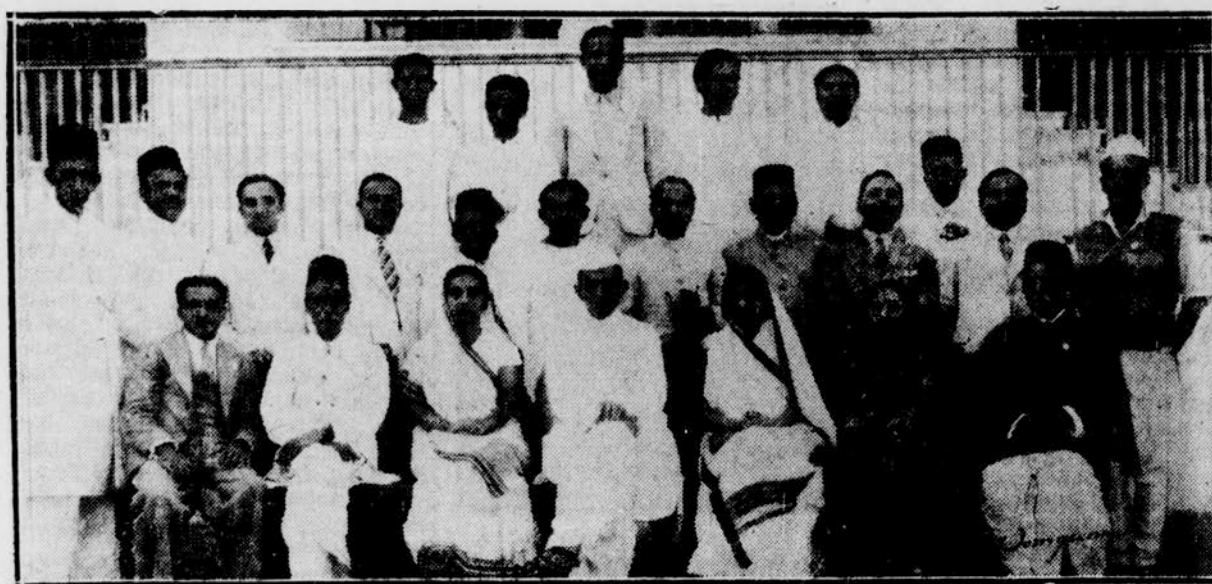
The Tudor Age is an age of transition in English History. There is a political change, there is a religious reformation and there is a social revolution. The Government created and was confronted with many problems of great importance. This book gives us the Tudor revolution in social matters, in the very words of those who played part in them. The author classifies his extracts under four headings. In the first he gives the revolution in agriculture and the struggle fought out over the land by landlord, speculator, and labourer. The problems of rack-rents and enclosures are noted. In the second the problem of vagabonds and beggars is included. The birth of State assistance and the foundation of the poor-law are noted. In the third the festival of the mid-summer watch is depicted. There is a description of street scenes and city life and also of the rise and decline of the old civic festivals and pageants. In the fourth the life, activity and ambition of the merchant adventurers is given. Their search for new wealth and commerce in the various parts of the world is given, and the birth of the colonial empire is also noticed. The book is useful to students who want to understand the various aspects of a nation's history by reading original extracts.

N. J.

The author's aim is to give social history in order to understand the present times. He has written introductions to these groups of extracts, making their understanding easy, by pointing out their main features and their interconnections.

S. V. P.

SAHITYA SANSAD



Managing Committee of the Gujarati Sahitya Sansad, who successfully organised the Dwadash-Saraswat-Satra Festivals (12th anniversary celebrations) which came to a close on the 27th ult. In the photo Mr. K. M. Munshi, president, is seen seated in the centre of the front row, well-known Gujarati writers and poets being included in the group.

RUSSIAN BEST SELLERS

Soviet Russia, it seems, is a land of mass-production circulations for novelists. Examples given are Gorki's works 18,000,000 copies, Novikov Priboi 2,500,000, Panferov, Alexis Tolstol and Fadeev Sholokov from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 copies. Since Tsarist days the reading public has been multiplied a hundredfold and books are cheap. Mr. Mikhail Sholokov explained. Soviet literature has developed remarkably, but still he declared, lags behind the cultural level of the readers. Low prices help high circulations. "A big volume by a popular writer," he said, "can be bought in our country for a few coppers, and probably in no country are writers held in such affection and esteem as with us."

Readers seek actively for personal contact by letter. They write their criticisms and suggestions, which largely take the form of raw material like reminiscences, documents, or diaries relevant to the place or period he is writing about. They also want to see him and hear him, and he is overwhelmed with pressing invitations from factories and farms all over the Union. These are not like authors' lecture tours here or in the United States. Mr. Sholokov declared that the visits enabled the writer to learn much from his readers, not only from their criticisms but from their lives and work; he gets ideas and inspiration for his books.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDUSTRIES IN HYDERABAD

"MULKI INDUSTRIES," Ed. and Published by T. Shreemvas, Secunderabad.

We have received the opening number of the above monthly and we hope the journal will be of valuable service to the development of the indigenous industries of the Hyderabad Dominions.

N. J.

J. P. C. REPORT

"A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE J.P.C. REPORT" by Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu, Publishers, The Indian Nation, Patna, Price Four Annas.

This is a reprint of articles from the "Indian Nation." The provisions of the Joint Committee Report are studied under suitable headings and their hollowness is thoroughly proved. The criticism is scholarly and scathing. This pamphlet will certainly appeal to the public as providing in a handy form an expose of the coming Federal Constitution.

N. J.

EMPIRE REVIEW

"THE EMPIRE REVIEW" January, 1935, Number. Price 2sh. (MacMillan).

Earl Peel contributes an article to this issue on the everlasting "Problem of India" which is mainly a plea for the J.P.C. Report and not a successful plea at that. The editor as usual takes the reader "Round the Empire." There are a couple of good stories and "The Highways and Bye-Ways" will repay exploration.

N. J.

BOOK NOTES

"The Gate of Life," is a book of philosophies by Dean Inge, introduced by the Bishop of London.

Mr. Gilbert Frankau has had to rewrite the final chapters of his new novel, "Three Englishmen," because his manuscript was destroyed in a fire at his publisher's printing works.

M. Mikhail Sholokov, author of "And Quiet Flows the Don," has been paying his first visit to England. He is arranging for the publication in English of his "The Virgin Soil Uplifted."

A new departure for Everyman's Library is imminent. This spring will be published five new volumes all by Modern Copyright Authors: Henry James, G. K. Chesterton, D. H. Lawrence, H. G. Wells, and George Meredith.

"Forty Years On," Bishop Welldon's book of reminiscences, is coming from Messrs. Nicholson and Watson immediately, as is the first volume of Commander Stephen King-Hall's "Our Own Times." The second volume will appear in the late spring.

"Great Contemporaries," announced by Messrs. Cassell, is made up of a number of essays on thirty-seven of the great men of today. Among them are Hitler, De Valera, Lawrence of Arabia, Smuts, Lloyd George, and Einstein.

"The Story of England's Architecture," about to be published by Messrs. Dent, is by an American architect, Mr. Thomas E. Tallmadge, who discovered, after writing "The Story of Architecture in America," that there was a need in America for a moderate and compact book on English architecture. The book will be fully illustrated.

N. J.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

SHRI DAKSHINAMURTI BHAVAN, report for 1933-34, published by the Dakshinamurti Vidyalaya Bhavan, Bhavnagar.

This report of an ideal institution run by selfless people is useful in many ways. In addition to giving glimpses into its many-sided activities, vigorously carried on, it furnishes a guide to those who desire to start similar institutions in order to further the cause of education of children and adults. The Bhavan maintains six departments connected with juvenile education and is run more or less on the lines of a residential Children's Home. Those in charge are experts in their subjects and have made a name all over the Presidency as successful up-to-date educationists. We do not propose to enter into a detailed description of their work, but on perusal of the report, the reader would find that the directors have not neglected a single branch of studies likely to educate their young charges in the real sense of the word. Arts and crafts have not been neglected, nor sports nor games. Their difficulty is to find enough money to finance their work; and for that they appeal to the public, in which appeal we join.

K.

"GARBHAI NO GUNHO," published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad; translated by S. P. Shastri.

Henry George, the American thinker, once delivered a lecture on "Poverty a Sin". In it he has gone to the root of the problem of poverty and suggested as its remedy public ownership of all land, in a country or province. The present book is a translation of that lecture. The points made by him are well brought out, and provoke thought and consideration.

K.

"DWIREF NI VATO," Part II, by Ramnarayan V. Pathak, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/4. Mr. Ram Narayan Pathak's collection of stories written by him and published as part I, with the above title, have already passed into a classic. The present collection of ten stories is a later production, and they are written in an entirely different vein and excepting that the title is common, there is nothing to show that the one is the combination of the other. The stories, however, throw an amount of light on our present-day problems, social, domestic and political, and thus provide a pleasant storehouse where both delight and instruction could be found.

K.

Books On Socialism In Gujarati

- (1) Paltatun Russia, an adapted translation of Maurice Hindus's "Humanity Uprooted" by Dinker Mehta, with a preface by the translator Rs. 0-14-0.
- (2) "Samajvad" or an adapted translation of F. Engels' Socialism, by Ranchhed Patel, with an introduction by Dinker Mehta Rs. 0-6-0.
- (3) Communist Jahernama, or a translation of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Engels. Rs. 0-6-0.
- (4) "Hind Kaye Raste", an adapted translation of J. Nehru's "Whither India", preface by Dinker Mehta. Rs. 0-2-0.
- (5) "Khangli Milkat Ane Samajvad, Private Property and Socialism". Rs. 0-2-0.

All these five books on Socialistic subjects have appeared in the Gujarati language and serve as an indication of the great interest which the Indian youth takes in Socialistic literature. Books of a similar nature have been published recently in the other provincial languages.

The first three belong to a series called "The New World" the fourth is published by the same office. The fifth is published in another series called the Majur-Sahitya or Literature for workers.

The young publishers are aware that some conditions in India are different from those which existed in Russia and other countries, but undoubtedly New India expects salvation in a Socialist State.

These books are well translated and the notes given at the end to make them better understandable. The price is low.

Proper pronunciation of foreign names and words is difficult, and mistakes in this direction must be overlooked. It is equally true that the translation of such words as 'feudal' and 'bourgeois' cannot be very exact and perhaps the best

course is to adopt the new words wholesale in our languages. Every Gujarati interested in Socialistic thought should read these books and booklets.

S. B. M.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

"The Progress of Rural Welfare in India, 1934." By C. P. Strickland, C.I.E., Humphrey Milford.

This small booklet is published by the Indian Village Welfare Association of London, and aims at bringing together information with regard to the attempts made in the various Provinces of this vast country in the direction of rural welfare work.

The Association limits itself almost entirely to publicity and propaganda.

A short description of the work done in the Central and United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, Southern and Eastern India, and finally in Burma is given. The rural uplift work done by the people as well as that done by the Government officials is noticed and this sort of information collected from various quarters is helpful to the worker. The author very truly remarks that "there are three agencies which if united in consultation though retaining full independence in action are likely to produce more fruitful results than if they remain isolated. These are (1) The departments of Government which are concerned with rural life and welfare, (2) Centres of rural reconstruction in one village or a small group of villages, and (3) the 'extensive' societies such as the Red Cross, which operate throughout the country. This is perfectly true. Unfortunately in this country this is scarcely feasible." For example, will the Government of India in any way help the Village Industries Scheme?

S. B. M.

EMINENT AMERICANS

"EMINENT AMERICANS" by J. T. Sunderland, (R. Chatterjee, Calcutta). Price Rs. 3.

Mr. J. T. Sunderland is already well-known to the intelligentsia of India and it was a felicitous thought that prompted the publishers to request this eminent American to portray the lives of some of his greatest countrymen. This book appears at an opportune time. Thanks to Miss Mayo, gangsters, jazz and the oversexed stuff emanating from Hollywood, America is particularly suspect to the present generation of Indians. A perusal of the book will go a long way to dispel this prejudice and to bring home to the reader the abiding nobility and all-embracing catholicity of some of those whose efforts have made "The New World," "The Land of Hope and Liberty."

Mr. Sunderland's standpoint is singularly Indian, his style is simple and grave withal, his lessons come out unlaboured. He stresses his essentially Indian

outlook again and again, the analogies are aptly impressed. The book starts with Abraham Lincoln whose name is forever enshrined in the Valhalla of Freedom. Educated Indians are already familiar with this King of Democrats as also with Emerson, Longfellow, J. R. Lowell, T. Paine and O. W. Holmes. Others included in this book are comparatively less known. Their lives and teachings deserve to be studied all the more for this reason. William Lloyd Garrison, for example, waged a life-long fight against human injustice and rightly has it been said of him that no one man ever did more towards endowing a whole nation with a conscience, than he did by his uncompromising allegiance to his own conscience. The study of such lives thus serves not merely as a liberal education, but comes as a clarion call to action.

This is a book, therefore that youth should learn and age cherish.

N. J.

NEW MARATHI MONTHLY

"VASANT," edited by S. S. Kamat, Parekh Street, Girgaum, Bombay. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8, single copy Rs. 4.

This is a new Marathi Monthly started in October last by Mr. Shankar Shridhar Kamat, proprietor of the Kamat Printing Press, who is himself the editor, printer and publisher of the magazine which is devoted mainly to light literature. The January Number contains quite a good number of short stories in addition to a few articles of general interest written by well-known writers of Maharashtra. The stories and articles contained in this Number are both instructive and entertaining. Besides, it contains a few illustrations printed on art paper and verses which certainly make the monthly attractive. The annual subscription of the magazine is only Rs. 2-8 which should suit all pockets. "Vasant" is a good and welcome addition to the existing number of monthlies which recently, it is a matter for satisfaction to note, are increasing in number.

SYNAGOGUE BANS MONEYLENDERS

Declares Usury To Be Flagrant Violation Of Jewish Doctrine

The biggest Jewish synagogue in England has a peculiar rule. No moneylender is admitted as a member. It is the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in St. John's Wood-road, London, N. W. It has a membership of 1,600. No effort would be made to prevent a moneylender participating in a service if he wished to, but membership and official position are denied.

"Usury is a flagrant violation of the Jewish doctrine," Rabbi Mattuck, of the synagogue, said to a "Sunday Express" representative. "I am categorically opposed to money-lending. 'There have been some money-lenders who have done good in their lives. I knew Russell Sage, a wealthy American Jewish moneylender, who gave immense sums to charity, and who founded the Russell Sage Health Foundation. 'But moneylending is essentially undesirable.'"

Art Notes -----And Events

Debates—Educationist, Artist, Industrialist Isolated — Lord Erabourne's Opportune Suggestion — Efforts Wasted And Materials Neglected — Orthodox Opinion.

As an example of the use of the camera for artistic and educational purposes Mr. E. O. Hoppe's "Round the World with a Camera" (Hutchinson, 18s.) is excellent. Mr. Hope described his adventures and illustrates them with over a hundred photographs. The book differs from other illustrated travel books in just this—that an artist saw and recorded the pictures. And that is a big difference.—"J. London Weekly"

Celebrity—"Now, miss, do you want anything else besides my autograph?"

Flapper—"Yes, my fountain pen back again."

* * * * *

"You sold me a car two weeks ago."

"Yes, sir!"

"Tell me again all you said about it then. I'm getting discouraged."

* * * * *

Wife—"You don't love me any more. When you see me crying now, you don't ask why?"

Husband—"I am awfully sorry my dear, but these questions have already cost me such a lot of money."

* * * * *

"Have your people decided to buy a new car?"

"I don't know. Dad hasn't said, and mother's waiting to contradict him."

* * * * *

Grandma—"I think the old-fashioned dances are much the best."

* * * * *

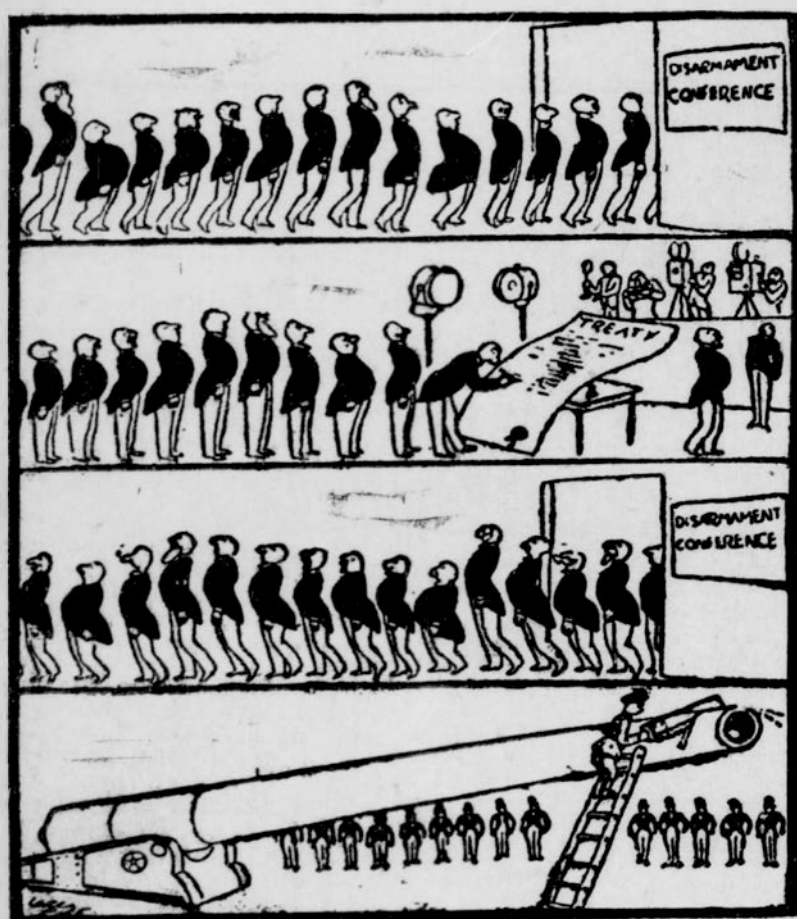
Grandaughter—"Oh, so do I, Granny. The Charleston, for instance."

* * * * *

The new recruit passed an officer without saluting.

"Hey, my man," called the officer, "do you see the uniform I'm wearing?"

"Yes, sir, and just look at this thing they gave me."



Fisherman—I tell you it was that long. I never saw such a fish!

Friend—I believe you,

Some noisy relatives were visiting a couple and happened to mention their dog, a big mongrel.

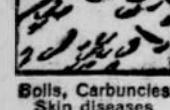
"He's just like one of the family," said the pup's proud mistress.

"Which one?" asked the hostess.

Partial or total and complicated
with other troubles cured radically
with easy home treatment. Gua-
ranteed cent per cent success.
Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal
(B.B.)

trouble you with ear-ache, discharges, headnoises, impaired hearing and other troubles? If so, don't despair. "OTORIN" will cure you of all the complaints. Can be had at Rs. 1/4 a phial from all chemists or JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

Diseases of the skin, Carbuncles, Varicose ulcers and
Eczema, Phlebitis, Varicose veins, Rheumatism, Gout,
Pains, Arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries),
Female complaints.



the nature and persistence of your complaint, and however serious your present condition may be.

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When the blood becomes heavy with impurities, which eventually affect the skin, this brings about inflammation that takes the form of acne, eczema, rash, erythema, Herpes, psoriasis, scycosis, zona, prurigo, also have the same cause. Besides, vitiated blood is responsible for numerous other complaints such as : pains in the joints or rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuritis, osteoarthritis, arthritis. When the impurities in the blood attack the veins, the patient suffers from piles, varicose veins or phlebitis, which are always liable to form ulcers of the legs - a hopelessly chronic complaint. Or else, vitiated blood brings about the terrible disease sclerosis of the meninges of the brain, followed by complications of the kidneys, heart and brain. Impure blood is also at the root of all female complaints, especially during the change of life. But, as the cause of all these calamities is now fully known - thanks to the works of L. Richelet - it is very easy for you to treat

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This weird looking picture of Boulder Dam in Nevada, U.S.A., was made with an Infra-Red plate. It shows the gigantic structure as it appears now, within 75 feet of its top, which point is expected to be reached in several months. Storage of water behind the dam will start some time in January, two years ahead of schedule.

(Continued from page 9)

The quack was selling an elixir which he declared would make men live to a great age.

"Look at me," he shouted, "hale and hearty. I'm over 300 years old."

"Is he really as old as that?" asked a listener of the youthful assistant.

"I can't say," replied the assistant, "I've only worked for him for 100 years."

* * * *

"Did you see that ticket collector?" asked the fair lady in the first-class carriage.

"No; what about him?" asked her companion.

"The cheek of the man!" said the first. "He glared at me as if I hadn't a first-class ticket."

"What a saucer!" replied the other indignantly. "What did you do?"

"I just glared back at him as if I had."

An education inspector was examining the children in a junior form. He said he would give a penny to any child who gave the best definition of the word he was about to write on the blackboard.

The word he wrote was "jeopardizing," but no child at first had any definition to offer.

"Come, come now," said the inspector, "can't anyone tell me the meaning of the word?"

One small boy put up his hand. "Please, sir," he said, "jeopardizing means anything that is done by the jeopard."

* * * *

In the grey light of early morning the traveller faced the night clerk of the country hotel.

"You gave me the worst bed in the place," he began. "If you don't change me before to-night I shall look up another hotel."

"There's no difference in the beds, sir," replied the clerk.

The traveller smiled ironically. "If that's so," he said, "perhaps you wouldn't mind giving me the room on the left of mine?"

"It's occupied, sir."

"I know it is—by a man who has been sleeping all night, and who was at the table ten minutes ago. His bed must be better than mine, or he couldn't sleep for six hours at a stretch."

"The beds are all alike, sir," repeated the night clerk firmly. "That man has been here before, and he always sleeps on the floor!"

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Principal, SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
Saidpur, E.B. Ry.

synthesis, this Conference considers it imperative that each country shall have full responsible self-government."

Peace, purity and freedom were the watch words of these assembled representative women of Asia. The friendships made at social functions each evening, the exchanges of folk and national songs, the comparisons of national costumes, tales of marriage customs, the sense of widened kinship coming from such incidents as walking through the Indian bazaar with a Japanese-cherry-blossom of a girl on your right and a Burmese beauty on your left, the interchange of gifts; these things all struck deep the roots of the oriental Tree of Life. Everyone present at the week's functions felt that "life more abundant" was flowing in response to the Call of the Spirit of Asia.

UNIQUE AND PROPHETIC.

Since this epoch-making Conference of Asia women there has been much talk in the western world about a proposed United States of Europe. But the intention of the proposal is only on the physical plane, in markets, tariffs and currencies. The women of Asia met on the plane of the ideal, and their deliberations have more of the force of true reconstruction in them than any merely practical talk, since they dealt with basic principles underlying action. All the same, the financial side of the All-Asian Women's Conference was well taken care of, for the Report shows a substantial balance in hand at its close. Where earlier idealists for Asian unity had failed, the promoters of this Conference succeeded by inviting women without recourse to the support of governments or interests of any specified kind save the one all-embracing interest of the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

So potent was the seed sown, and so psychologically right was the moment of its planting, that even on its second day of meeting, the Conference was enabled to wield international influence of a powerful kind, for the cables that it sent to the Japanese and Persian members of the Council of the League of Nations asking them to vote for the reconsideration of the unequal nationality

(By R. S. Agrawal, Eye-Specialist, Delhi)

For about a year I had been interested in Sri Aurobindo Ashram at Pondicherry. I had heard the great name of Sri Aurobindo, and the praise of his high Yogic life. I had also read some of his writings which made a deep impression on me, and artists have come from different parts of India and have found here the true atmosphere for the development of all their faculties. Sri Aurobindo Ashram is an ideal place for cleanliness and beauty. There are altogether forty

Pondicherry is about 100 miles from Madras. I reached the Madras Central Station on the 31st June, 1934, and went to the Egmore station to take the train to Pondicherry. The train departed at 9-30 p.m. At the Villupuram station the train stops for a long time and people can have their articles registered so that they may not have to pay any customs charge when they return. I arrived at Pondicherry at 5 a.m. on the 1st July.

The Ashram is about one mile from the station, situated on the sea-side where a pleasant sea-breeze blows almost all the time. It is impossible to enter the Ashram unless one previously writes to the "Mother" and gets her permission. Only those who have an inner call to a higher spiritual life can hope to get the permission of the "Mother." I had the privilege of living and enjoying the Ashram life till August 19th. I tried my best to know everything about the Ashram. For the first few days worldly desires and attachments troubled me very much, and undivine forces tried insistently to take me away from the Ashram; but as I was determined to stay there until the 15th August, the "darshan" day, the hostile forces did not succeed with me. After about a week, I began to feel some change inside my heart. I felt as if the Divine was always with me. I also got some spiritual experiences and that increased my inner joy. The strength of the hostile suggestions became less and less.

LIFE IN THE ASHRAM

In the matter of discipline and management under the "Mother's" direct guidance and supervision, no institution can even approach Sri Aurobindo Ashram. The "sadhaks" live and move freely like children before their parents. There are no hard and fast external rules, but an inner spiritual influence keeps them on the true path. If, by any chance, they commit any mistake, they themselves feel that from inside and allow themselves to be corrected by the "Mother," who is ever ready to help them with her bewitching smile. Though the Ashram is only in its beginning, it has already started some of the institutions necessary for a high cultured and spiritual life. There are a well-furnished library, a workshop, a bakery; there are departments of engineering, carpentry, smithy. All the management is in the hands of the resident "sadhaks." It is inspiring to see with what love and sincerity they do their work. Many of them are highly educated. They live a wholly dedicated life and work as instruments in the hands of the Divine. Some eminent poets

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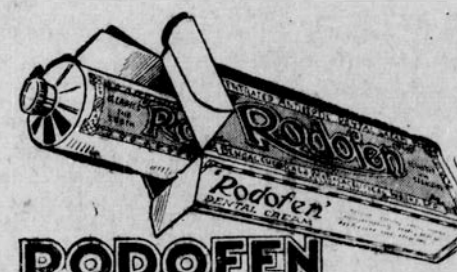
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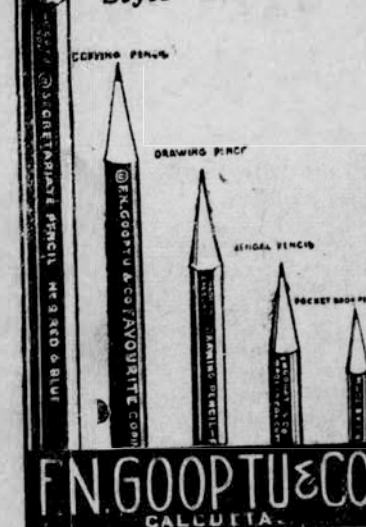
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Advertisement for HEDYOTIS EXTRACT. The image shows a bottle of the product with a label that reads: ORIGINAL HEDYOTIS EXTRACT HEDYOTIS AURICULARIA. Below the bottle, it says: AT ALL CHEMISTS.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was by a mere chance, I was enjoying sun in the open, and trying to appreciate the beautiful tree in front of me. I was looking at its leaves and fruit, when I heard a sound—a little boy enquiring from door to door: "Is this the house of Dada—Gulistan?"

I wondered who the child could be. . . . At last he arrived at my place, and I at once called him to me. I felt so happy to see him! And I enquired of him

all try to guess it? Yes, do, and let me know that also.

He did not wait for very long at my place. I offered him something to eat or drink, but he went away. Well, next time he comes to me, perhaps I may be able to entertain him more. But let me warn him of one thing—please, you will never be able to find me at home except on Sunday mornings only.

* * * * *

"GIVING" AND "TAKING."

In the evening, last Sunday, we went for a walk. Little Sushu was also with us. We bought her a



Trained chimpanzee adopts fox terrier pup: "The Duke of Wellington" 3 year old trained chimpanzee raised from a baby by a noted simian trainer, adopts "Ringer", young fox terrier puppy. "Duke" treats "Ringer" as one of his own, and during his routine of tricks carries him with him, even to performing on the "slack wire".

as to how he could find me? He gave me a very nice explanation. I would like to know from each one of you, how you would find me? Write to me this, any girls or boys studying upto Matric, and I will give you a prize for it.

The boy—he is about 13 years old, had come all the way from Ville Parle to deliver his competition entry to me. I asked him as to why he did not send it by post? And his explanation to this query also was very fine. Will you

coloured pencil, some fruit, etc. But she would not get satisfied unless she got a balloon. We purchased that also for her and she was very happy.

Now we come at the Bus Stand. And there was waiting another child with his father. The little boy would every now and then look at the balloon in Sushu's hands. We felt he was very eager to have it. So we advised Sushu to give it away to him.

But we found out that she felt a little reluctant to do so. She had received the balloon after such a great longing, and now she

was being requested to give it away to somebody else. She showed a sign to express her feeling, but when we made her understand the thing, she gladly offered the balloon to the little boy.

Again, she wanted a chocolate. And her uncle did good in asking her to go to the shop and buy it herself. Yes, that is how our children would become active! She did prove that she was going to be very active. She jumped on a little rope hundred times and she gave us a good song, too. Brave, little Sushu!

* * * * *

CHILDREN AS AUTHORS.

(By Prof. R. R. Kripalani).

The writing of the weekly composition should be a pleasure to all children between the ages of eleven and fourteen—if it is not, something is wrong. Sometimes the child is unusually inarticulate, sometimes the teacher is over-critical and pedantic; but most often it is the subject that is at fault.

I once spent a week-end at a house where a little girl of twelve was tearing her hair over an essay on "Vases." If we are to believe the school stories, children sometimes are set subjects such as "Waste not, want not," "Idleness is Rust" and the like, and have to turn out models of style on topics which bore them profoundly, and on which most of us could only utter a platitude or two.

Fortunately, such themes exist with us, if at all, only as prehistoric survivals. No outrage could be greater than to force children to say neat insincerities about the abstract virtues. However admirable the subject, many children will dash off their composition carelessly and even the intelligent and ambitious will not always put forth their best effort. After all, it is pointless writing something in a school exercise-book. Active children have something better to do with their time—the great thing is to get it over.

Book-making is an excellent device for giving point to the composition. Loose-leaf books are invaluable for the purpose. A "Book on Pets" is possible for most children, but the best one to begin on is "My Autobiography." There are many incidental advantages in this. To begin with the parents must co-operate. It is they alone who can supply the information for the first chapter, "My Babyhood," and who must turn out the snapshots which, along with the original drawings of toys, pets, home or incidents, will illustrate the volume. The teacher will also know far more about the child than ordinarily from a record like this.

I once had the occasion to see such autobiographies of some children. Nearly all of them were interesting and amusing, but they were full of facts. Sometimes a girl would note that she had sobbed bitterly when her aunt left her or her dog was run over. Some children will remember the imaginary companions they had at four or five, because from the height of thirteen years this will seem queer enough to be interesting, but in general there is little about that internal life which makes the main interest of grown-up memories of childhood.

Book-making is excellently adapted for the Home School or as a holiday amusement. An au-



Prof. R. R. Kripalani, B. Sc., was President of the Karachi branch, Boys' section, for one year. Now he is on the Sind Executive Committee.

tobiography might even make a superb present for some especially sympathetic grandparent. School work should not be made to seem like play, but it should be connected with real life: it should, as far as possible, be not a meaningless exercise but something

There was just enough material to make one suit, and he had cut it out ready to work on in the morning.

When he had finished his scanty breakfast he went to the table to start his work, and was amazed to find that the suit had already been made. He could not understand his good fortune, but he sold the suit at once, and immediately bought enough material for two more suits. Before he went to bed that night he cut out the two suits and placed the material on the table as before, and in the morning there were two suits neatly folded.

They were so well tailored that customers bought them at once, and with the money the tailor was able to provide enough food for his family. Also, he bought sufficient cloth for four more suits. The same thing happened as before. In the morning there were four suits, beautifully made. The tailor was curious.

"Who can be so good to us?" he asked his wife. "I don't know, but we might stay up one night to see," she replied.

That night they both sat up to watch, and as soon as the clock pointed to midnight, in came two little fairies. They did not no-

SECTION I

(For boys and girls under 12)



Cut the picture into pieces and paste it up to form the picture of a bird. Do it nicely and neatly.

that is done with an object in view.

THE TAILOR AND THE FAIRIES.

(By Sis. Sheila).

Once upon a time there lived a poor tailor who had five children. Although he worked very hard, he could not work fast enough to buy sufficient food for his children.

This tailor was a kindly man, and had always done what he could to help others, and one night he was rewarded. He had left some cloth on the table because it was getting late and his eyes were beginning to ache.

He went to the table and started to work on the cloth. Their fingers worked so quickly that human eyes could not follow their movements. As soon as the suits were made the fairies slipped quietly away.

The tailor was delighted. "I think we should do something for them in return for their kindness," he said. "Perhaps we can make them each a little fairy suit," replied his wife.

So that is what they did. When the little suits were made they were placed on the table, instead of the usual cloth. When the fairies came in and saw the little suit, they danced and sang:

The Tailor is a kindly man.
No more he'll need our aid;

SECTION III

(For boys and girls, studying upto Matric)



Write a short story on the above picture in your own handwriting and on one side only of the paper.

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



Balkan-j-i-Bari Branches in Sind: Hyderabad Sukkur Tando Md. Khan.

For he is rich and so are we,
And now we're well repaid.

* * * * *

A FUN OF THE NUMBERS

(Sent by Bro. Bhalkhandra J. Sukhtankar).

These numbers are placed in such a way that if you add the first numbers of the lines together in which they are placed, the product will be the same as the number.

For example:
31 is placed at the end of every line, so add together the first numbers of those lines, i.e.,

1, 2, 4, 8, 16 equal 31.

1	2	4	8	16
3	3	5	9	17
5	6	6	10	18
7	7	7	11	19
9	10	12	12	20
11	11	13	13	21
13	14	14	14	22
15	15	15	15	23
17	18	20	24	24
19	19	21	25	25
21	22	22	26	26
23	23	23	27	27
24	26	28	28	28
27	27	29	29	29
29	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31

* * * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION

The answer of the problem given on 13th January is seven eggs. Prizes, after putting in lots, have been sent to sisters Prema Kulkarni and Anandi Vithalbhai and Brothers Francis Mousinho and Ram Jodshie.

This time the following competitions are set for the various sections—Please do not forget to write your age and class, when sending in your entries.

SHORT NOTES

It was a pleasure to read Mr. Bharucha's letter regarding child's training in the "Chronicle" of 26th January. And I wish to draw your attention to it again.

This sort of training can be had through the All-India Children's Association. Why delay in joining it? Send for the form and fuller particulars to-day, endorsing a three-pice stamp to cover the postage.

Some children and other friends have enquired of me about the annual subscription, etc., of the Sunday issue of the "Bombay

Chronicle." I would refer them to its manager. And perhaps, if you turn the pages over, you might find the information somewhere.

Well, I hope to reply to the other letters of children next Sunday.

Please address all communications to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar. Bombay.

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Your loving,
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See how your teeth
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AND IT IS
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Harder than tartar, yet
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Listerine Tooth Paste has proved time and time again that it cleans better, quicker and far more thoroughly. It works wonders even with teeth that seem to be off-colour. Tartar, tobacco stains and discolourations yield to it with surprising speed. Use Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days and see how much it will improve your teeth.



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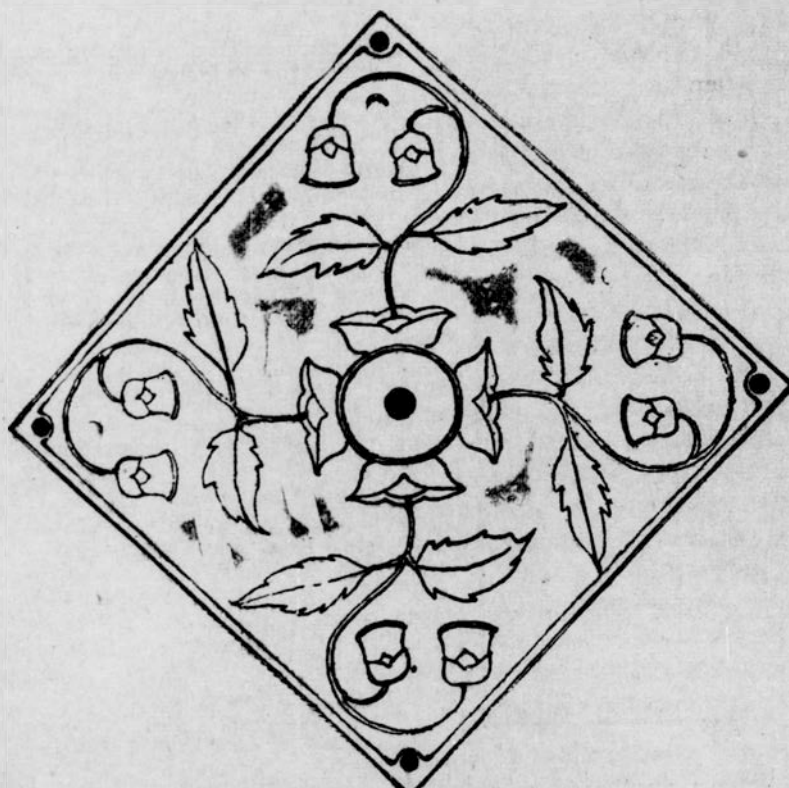
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Colour the above design in as best manner as you can, and forward it to us.

Scientific And Technical Education In U. S. A.

Greatest Care Taken To Develop Self-Reliance And Initiative Among Students

In order that a student should understand the application of theory to the practical problems of the engineering field in addition to the very well equipped laboratories and workshops of the university, they are required to work in the summer vacations (3 months) in the manufacturing works, and the university helps the students in securing summer employments who are unable to secure on their own initiative. During the first two summers no effort is made by a student to devote his time to any special problems of the field, as he needs to understand the fundamentals, such as pattern making, foundry work, machine shop, forging and heat treatment of steels. During this time he is also expected to know the management and operation side of the above departments. By the time a student passes his third year, he knows by himself in which branch of engineering he has the most interest and this is also confirmed by the reports of his professors and Personnel Department. From this time on he starts devoting his time to his specialised branch of engineering. Usually a student sticks to the same manufacturing works after his third year, as during this time he is able to convince his employer his value to him and naturally he is able to pay more than a new employer.

To give a general manufacturing experience of the engineering field, the students are required to spend 3-4 days in the junior year and 7-10 days in the senior year in visiting different manufacturing and construction works of general interest in the company and under the direction of an able professor of the Department. Such trips are financed by the students and all the arrangements for the inspection of the manufacturing works are made by the Heads of Departments, who usually have several ex-graduates of theirs in responsible positions in such works to be inspected. The companies give all the necessary facilities to the students by giving technical men of theirs for a batch of 20-30 students to explain different processes of manufacturing.

While the junior year trip is common to all the junior students of one school, in the 4th year inspection trip several groups of students are made, and they inspect some works of special interest to them along with several works of general interest. INVITATIONS FROM MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Every year the Heads of Departments receive invitations from various manufacturing works to inspect their respective works, as it serves the purpose of such works also, partly as an advertisement, and partly to get the students interested in their works to fill up the vacancies. Usually it falls in the lot of these companies to serve the bunch to about 150 students of the class and they do it with a great pleasure, and usually the president of the com-

Ample Facilities Provided For Gaining Practical Experience

The following is a continuation of the descriptive article on the Scientific and Technical Educational System obtaining in the Purdue University, U.S.A. by Mr. M. C. Riyat, B.S.S.E., B.S.M.E., (Purdue), the earlier portion of which appeared in our issue of Sunday last.

INSPECTION TRIPS AND SUMMER WORK

pany presides at this time, mentions about the success of some special processes and invites such students to join the company who may be interested in a particular industry after graduation. Some musical programme and speeches by the ex-graduates are arranged if the time permits, and response to the President's speech is made by the professor in charge of the trip. Usually the invitations for luncheons are more than luncheon times during the inspection and those which cannot be accepted on account of lack of time, are promised to be accepted in the coming year. Such trips are of considerable value as a finishing touch to the school education, and also for importing some ideas to the future industrial leaders whereon their minds start working and planning as their lifelong problems.

The cause of the success of American Education will be understood by the readers of this article by this time. To sum up, it depends on the system of teaching which develops self-reliance and initiative in a student, the highly trained and distinguished technical staff and well equipped laboratories, and the co-operation between the industry and the University which is responsible for a bigger position of the success of the technical student and which is lacking in India and is greatly needed to supplement the school work, and without this co-operation the time spent in a technical school is not well spent. Unless and until this co-operation between the industry and the technical colleges is established, neither the colleges can do their share in turning out better men for the industry, nor the industry can expect to have well trained and well informed leaders to run the industry efficiently in completion with the rest of the industrial world. Till this co-operation matures, the industry will have to rely upon the foreigners or foreign trained engineers and technicians to solve the complicated and more specialised problems of the industry at a huge cost. In my opinion our technical schools can be considerably improved by this co-operation and gradually our home trained students will be just as good as the foreign trained students, and thus lakhs of rupees which are spent in defraying educational cost of our students in foreign lands will be saved to India every year and with these savings spent on promoting education and co-operation from industry within ten years our technical schools and industry will be second to none with the exception of a certain specialised industry which may require a little longer time to attain the same standard of efficiency such as the manufacture of dye, and the supplying of heavy machinery.

WHAT INDUSTRY EXPECTS FROM TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. The four years' period for training a student for the service of the industry is not sufficient to turn out finished engineers and neither the industry expects it from the schools nor the schools aim at it. All that the schools aim at is to impart some general information in the line to the students with a grounding in engineering and economic fundamentals, (the courses in economics are considered essential in all curriculum for the efficient running of the industry), and to build up the character to such an extent, that upon meeting some difficult problems in practice they should be able to rely on themselves for the solution without saying that we cannot do it. They are expected to understand duty and carry out their duties precisely, and honestly, and not to shirk responsibility. After this the duty of the school ends and the duty of the industry starts to fit such systematically trained but raw re-

cruits in the industry depending on the inclination of the recruits, and let them specialise in such branches where they are best fitted by their education and natural ability. Without this kind of understanding and co-operation America could not have been the world's largest steel, radio and telephone, automobile, talking and moving picture and heavy machinery producer, and by far the richest nation in the world.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Since last 15 or 20 years some educators have originated a system of training engineers and scientists called co-operative system. This system as its name signifies depends entirely upon the co-operation between the industry and the institutes of learning, and aims to turn out finished engineers. That is this system minimises the University expenses in the way of having less staff and none or very little of shop and laboratory facilities in the university. This system aims to keep the student in touch with his profession by allowing him to have practice in the factory for a month and in the class a month is spent in giving him a grounding in the fundamentals. The student is required to submit a written report of his experiences in the factory, and his difficulties in understanding the technique of certain manufacturing process. All such reports are read by the professors, graded and returned with their remarks and suggestions. Before the students are ready to go to the industry, certain fundamentals and their application is explained in the class, and students are instructed to follow the application of the fundamental laws explained in the factory.

While the students are working in the factory they are guided by the rules and regulations of that

factory and a careful report of a student's work is submitted to the University at the end of one month practice period by the foreman of the head of the department.

This system is adapted in a few American Universities, such as Marquette University of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Cincinnati University of Cincinnati, Ohio. According to this system five years of about 11 months each, are required for graduation.

The advantages of this system are that it gives a student a contact with his profession earlier, and theory and practice go side by side to make a permanent impression on the mind of a student. This system also helps the staff of the factories co-operating with the universities in understanding the theoretical side of their work as a result of this constant contact with the students and students are benefitted by the discussions of practical problems with the factory staff at their leisure hour along with their practice. On account of the fact that a student can be self-supporting after his first year on the income of his work in the factory, this system most attracts such young men as cannot afford to attend other universities. In the fourth and fifth year especially or from the very beginning of the practice year, the students try to have better relations with the employer, and stick to him after graduation. As the course comes to an end, the wages of a student increase, whereby student as well as the employer is benefitted, as the student understands the manufacturing methods of his employer during the practice period, hence makes himself more useful to his employer, and on the return a student earns more money in the first one or two years right after his graduation than an average student of a regular university. I have seen students working on a co-operative system earning 40-50 dollars per week in their final years and often escape the apprenticeship year, while an average student of a regular University after graduation starts as an apprentice at 110-125 dollars per month for the first year. Their salaries increase according to their usefulness to the employer.

DISADVANTAGES.

The disadvantages are that some necessary cultural side of the training that comes from studying in a regular university is lost to some extent, and the students do not get a systematic



In the fighting of Ualual the disputed bordertown on the frontier of Abyssinian and Italian territory the pictured Ethiopian warrior, Chief Ghogoli, is said to have been the leader of his country's forces. He is seen here in full battle raiment, and mounted on his small, but stout-hearted steed

SOVIET LEADERS' DOWNFALL



Gregory Zinoviev (left), and Lev Kamenev, former leaders of the Soviet State, who have been sentenced to long terms of exile for alleged complicity in the murder of Sergei Kirov, Communist Political Bureau, member in Leningrad.

training and grounding in the fundamentals as the students of a regular university receive under the proper guidance of the well trained staff in the well equipped university laboratories. As a result of this fundamental (weakness) usefulness all the universities have not entirely taken to this system but no doubt all the A grade Universities are trying to gain this end by demanding three months summer practice from the students without sacrificing the cultural side of the training. All such students who devote their three months summer vacations to practice, at the time of their graduation are not below in practical experience to those trained under co-operative system.

In fact this co-operative system was originated by some enthusiastic educators with an object of turning out finished engineers, but they have not entirely succeeded in their aim as they have been convinced that school is no place for turning out finished engineers regardless of a longer period of training under this system, and it affords opportunity to such young men who are anxious for higher training in the technical and scientific line, but have no adequate means for doing so. This system certainly is a boon to such students as it helps them in achieving their cherished goal. So considering the good done to thousands of such students in making them better citizens, certainly the originators of this system deserve a great credit, in having played their part so well as Nation Builders.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

Dean A. A. Potter of Purdue University, who is responsible for developing the Personnel Department at Purdue and who is a pioneer in this line among the American educators, besides being a distinguished engineer and the President of the American Society of mechanical engineers, which is the greatest success and name and fame for any engineer to achieve, has rendered a great service to the industry as well as to the students by organising the Personnel Department. The aim of this Department is to keep a complete record of each and every student as regards his studies, University activities and his work in the summer vacations and the professors. With the help of this information the personnel Department is able to advise a student where he will be best fitted, and very seldom this Department is wrong in their decision and advice to their graduates. With the help of this record, the Department is also able to guide the employers when they send their agents to the university for recruiting the engineers. Hence its usefulness is obvious, and a similar system may be adopted by the Indian technical colleges to serve this useful purpose.

GENERAL TRAINING REFERRED TO SPECIALISED ONE

From the Curriculum of Electrical and Mechanical engineering it will be seen that courses such as English History,

foreign languages, economics and education, etc. are considered essential to impart some cultural and social side of the training along with the technical courses. It will also be seen that first and second year courses are practically common to all the engineering schools with slight changes only if at all. In the final year the students are given an opportunity to specialise in the technical and non-technical optional courses in the Curriculum.

It will be of interest to educators and engineers that at Purdue University and in a few others opportunity is given to a few exceptional students who make an average of 90 per cent or more in their work, to finish the four year course in three years or even in less time if a student is capable of doing so. In other words the students are given all sorts of facilities to develop their

thinking power and the ability to work hard and to develop initiative and a desire to undertake responsibility without sacrificing the quality and efficiency. I feel that this system is worth considering, and its appreciation in our institutions of learning may be equally beneficial to our students as well as to the teachers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

IN "A" GRADE UNIVERSITIES. All the A Grade American Universities require 15 units of High School work including solid Geometry to be admitted in Engineering Schools, and 15 units plus one to two years of foreign language, such as German or French, etc., for all the Scientific Schools. All the boys who have passed Matriculation examinations from recognised High Schools in India and America, are eligible for admission in any of the A Grade American Universities.

QUEEREST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

The queerest musical instrument in the world was demonstrated at a Christmas party given by Admiral Taylor, Conservative M.P. for South Paddington, to 500 children of his constituency.

It is an instrument so uncanny that it does not need to be touched by the hand.

The presence of the instrument makes the aid around it so sensitive that music can be extracted from the air, says the "Sunday Express."

OSCILLATION

It is surrounded by a field of oscillation, and the electrical impulse of the human hand, when brought within that field, causes noises to be emitted from a speaker.

A range of notes greater than those obtained from any other instrument can be made in this way.

Years of practice and developing technique have enabled its player, Mr. J. Forrest Whiteley, a member of the Empire Crusade, to play tunes on it.

Mr. Whiteley can extract noises exactly like the human voice, sea gulls, dogs, cats, and farm-yard animals, simply by moving his hands about.

SYNTHETIC HONEY

The making of synthetic honey was described at the bi-annual public Health Congress in London recently by L. H. Lampitt, chief analytical chemist to a leading catering firm.

He pointed out that honey, in effect, was principally a mixture of two sugars which could be prepared artificially from cane sugar. The flavoring was derived from the flowers from which the bee collected the nectar.

"I do not know of any special dietetic attribute of natural honey which will not be provided by the carefully-prepared artificial mixture," he added, "yet I consider it wrong that the word 'honey' should be attached to any food-stuff which does not contain the natural product of the hive."

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Rs. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay, 2.

Adv't.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Rs. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JYOTISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

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1. "P. S. C. General Knowledge Questions with complete Answers," set at I.C.S., I.P.S., I.R.S.E., Railway Accounts, I.P.S., etc., examinations held during 1930-34, by I.C.S. qualified double graduate 1935 Edition. Rs. 3/8. 2. Prof. Mathew's Handbook of Viva Voce 1935 Edition Rs. 1/4. 3. Handbook of General Knowledge. 1935 Edition. 220 pages Rs. 2. Indispensable for those appearing at any examination held by Public Service Commission or other examination bodies in India. CAREERS, Mohani Road, LAHORE.

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THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED FOR REGISTRATION WITH REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BHARAT JUTE MILLS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lacs) Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25/- each payable as follows:—
On Application Rs. 5/- On Allotment Rs. 5/- within 30 days from the date of acceptance; and the balance shall be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 5/- each at an interval of not less than three months from each call.
Applications have been received from the Managing Agents, the Directors and their friends for the allotment of shares in excess of nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

1. RAI MANMATHA NATH PAL BAHADUR.
(Amarpur, Burdwan).
Merchant & Mill Owner.
Uitadanga, Daspara, Calcutta.
2. RAI SAHIB DR. PROBODH CHANDRA ROY.
Resident Surgeon, Marwari Hindu Hospital.
128, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
3. SJ. BIBHUTI BHUSAN KUNDUO.
Pleader, Allpore Judge Court.
422, Kalighat Road, Calcutta.
4. SJ. SARAT CHANDRA MANNA.
Director, Strand Iron House Ltd.,
18, Beharilal Das Paramanick Lane, Howrah.
5. SJ. ALAMOHAN DASS. (Ex. Officio).
Proprietor, B. W. Scales, Co.,
2, Kallash Chandra Lane, Howrah.

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

AUDITOR.MR. J. SEN, A.S.A.A. (Lond.), R.A. Inc. Acnt. & Auditor.
82, Hasting Street, Calcutta.**MANAGING AGENTS.**

Messrs. DASS BROTHERS.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

37, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

PROFIT OF JUTE MILLS.

It is needless to mention the enormous profits of the Jute Mills which is well-known to almost all commercial people.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum total subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 8,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each amounting to Rs. 2,00,000/-.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 exclusive of commission on sale of or agreement to sell shares of the Company.

COMMISSION ON SALE OF SHARES.

The commission payable for sale of shares shall not exceed 5 per cent. on the nominal value of shares.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

The number of Directors shall not be less than three and not more than seven including the Ex-officio and nominated Directors.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

The qualification of a Director shall be his holding of at least 200 shares of Rs. 25/- each in the capital of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000/- either in his own name or jointly with other person or persons.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

Unless otherwise determined by the Company the remuneration of Directors including the Ex-officio Director shall not exceed Rs. 10 for each meeting attended by them; such sum shall be divided among them equally.

No promotion money has been or will be paid to any Director.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

Except Mr. Alamohan Dass who is the Sole Partner of the Managing Agency Firm "Messrs. Dass Brothers," no other Director has got any interest in the Company save as share holder.

AGREEMENT APPOINTING THE MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Dass Brothers shall be and are appointed the Managing Agents as per the terms set forth in the Articles of Association of the Company and an agreement shall be entered into between the "Bharat Jute Mills Limited" and Messrs. Dass Brothers embodying the said terms which will be open to inspection by any member at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the Company is vested in the hands of a Board of Directors and the Managing Agents consisting of members who have long-standing experience in this trade and are therefore fit for Company's organisation and administration.

REMUNERATION OF THE MANAGING AGENTS.

The Managing Agents will receive a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the net profit of the Company and so long as no profit is made the Managing Agents shall work free for the Company. Only the actual expense of the office establishment will be borne by the Company with the approval of the Board of Directors.

PROSPECTUS.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the office of the Company and the addresses mentioned below:—

1. Mr. N. Bose, 13112, Sonarpura, Benares City.
2. Mr. J. Sen, 82, Hasting Street, Calcutta.
3. Messrs. Gokul Chand Babulal, Gokul Building, Khatauli, U.P.
4. Messrs. A. R. Sen & Co., 188, Pharye Street, Rangoon.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum is annexed hereto and forms part of this prospectus. Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected by any applicant for shares at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours and can be obtained by them on payment of Re. 1/- for each copy.

Dated 24th January, 1935.

Directors.

FORM OF**Application for Shares.**To
The Managing Agents,
BHARAT JUTE MILLS, LTD.
37, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

I/We send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share as Application Money for shares in the above named Company, which I/We request you to allot me/us. I/We hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's Prospectus, Memorandum and Articles of Association and I/We authorise you to register me/us as the holderholders of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Father's or husband's name.....

Permanent address.....

Present address.....

Description or occupation.....

Date..... Signature.....

WANLESS SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Impressions Of A Visitor: An Appeal For Help

(BY PIRSAHEB N. VAZIFDAR, BROACH.)

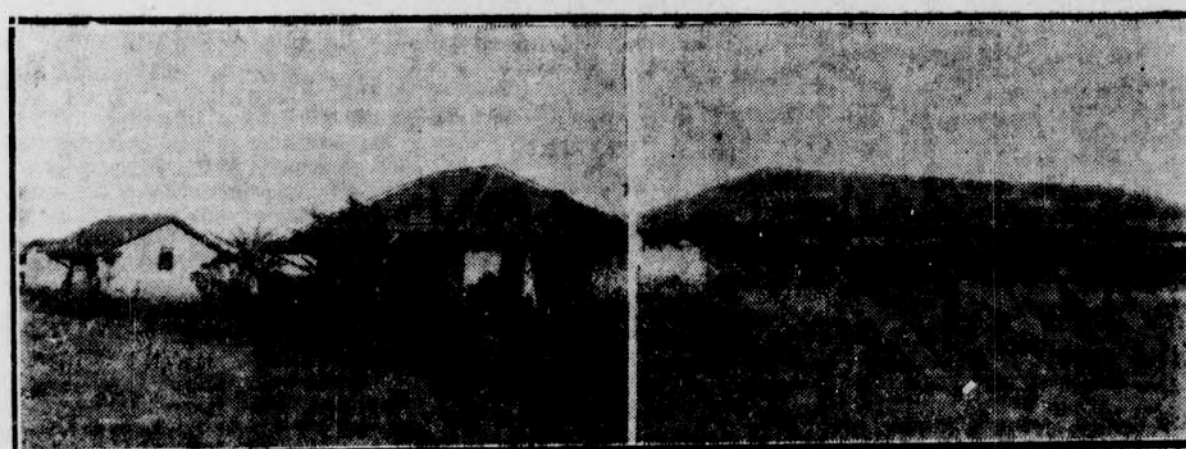
A few days back I had an occasion to take a friend suffering from tuberculosis to the Wanless Sanatorium at Miraj. I was so deeply impressed by the good work that is being done there on behalf of the suffering humanity that I think it my duty to bring it to the notice of your readers.

I came to Bombay from Broach to collect information concerning T. B. Sanatoriums in or outside Bombay Presidency. I found that unfortunately, there was no institution in the city which could advise me in the matter. There is no book either, as far as I am aware, which gives addresses of T. B. Sanatoriums in India. I had to spend considerable time in seeing persons who I learnt from hearsay could give me some information. It was only thus that I could get a few addresses. I then wrote for particulars to the Superintendents of various sanatoriums and got from them booklets, etc., giving information about climate, methods of treatment, expenses, etc., at the various places. Some of the booklets did not contain the information one would wish to have. For example, the pamphlet published by "The King Edward Sanatorium, Simla Hills, Daram-pore, R.S." although it gives best of general information which includes a description of the place, climate, schedule of accommodation and diet charges,—a long list of Rules and Instructions which "all patients, their attendants and servants will abide by," does not mention whether the modern methods of the treatment of T. B. both medical and surgical are available to patients there. The fact that poorer patients are at times admitted to the Bell-air Sanatorium, Panchgani, is not given in the pamphlet describing

that institution. Gathering all this information took a lot of my time when I could ill afford to delay giving my friend the benefit of sanatorium treatment as thereby he was likely to pass from the first into the second stage of his disease. I leave it to those who have near and dear ones to free from the clutches of this terrible disease to imagine how nerve-racking this interim period of forced waiting must have been for me. In the hope, therefore, that the information I have obtained may prove of service to others, I give here a short account of the Wanless T. B. Sanatorium, which, in my opinion, is excellent in every respect and suitable for the poor and rich alike.

DR. JONES.

My friend the patient and I reached Miraj station at 5 o'clock in the morning. We learnt that the Sanatorium was at a distance of three miles from the station; that the town possessed as means of conveyance several tongas, one victoria and no taxis. As it was still dark and thinking that it would be unwise to reach the sanatorium so early as to find its authorities reposing in sweet slumbers we decided to pass some time in the Refreshment Room where after a cold night's fatiguing journey in train from Poona, the temptation of taking hissing hot tea and crisp buttered toast was not to be resisted and while we sat shivering, waiting for "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" a chatty sort of tongawala came to us and began to chatter. He told us that Dr. Jones the superintendent of the sanatorium was a very early riser, that at the time when we were having our breakfast he, a devout Christian must be saying his prayers, that in this respect he was rather old-fashioned and resembled Indian Fakirs of old



Private Cottages.

in the belief that it is Allah who heals the sick, and that consequently he began the day by praying to the Almighty for the cure of patients whom he treated during the day as a modernist out-and-out, as a doctor equipped with the knowledge of the latest advances in medical and surgical sciences and using the most up-to-date appliances.

After finishing our breakfast we hired the victoria and drove to the Sanatorium. The road to it was in good repair and lay amidst picturesque scenery. The air we breathed was highly exhilarating. When we reached Dr. Jones' bungalow which is in the Sanatorium compound, he had just finished his prayers and was busy planning the day's work. He received us very cordially, inquired how our journey had been, offered to arrange for our breakfast, heard the history of the patient and gave direction for my friend's admission into the Sanatorium. At about 11 a.m. he was taken to the X-ray Room where he was "screened", but as this method did not show properly the state of his lungs he was later "X-rayed" and it was found that his right lung was affected. The treatment prescribed for him was Artificial Pneumothorax. This consists in resting the affected lung by causing it to collapse by introducing air or nitrogen into the pleural cavity. Results in selected cases are most favourable, and it is a great advance in treatment.

Everything then was done with the utmost promptness to make my friend at home in his new surroundings.

Next day, I spent the morning in visiting different wards and talking to their inmates.

TRAVELLER WITHOUT TICKET

Almost every patient had to relate something about the kindness of Dr. Jones. One gave a vivid account of how a homeless, friendless beggar came to be admitted into the sanatorium. The poor man was driven out of the train, at Miraj station, for travelling without a ticket. He had nothing but a loin cloth to cover him, and was shivering from cold. He had high fever on but no food for a considerable time. He asked persons near him how and where he can receive treatment for his malady. Fortunately for him, Dr. Jones and his wife happened to be at the station at the time. On being informed of the state of the poor man, the couple went to him, took him in their car and brought him to the sanatorium.

At this place there are rules and regulations to be observed, but law is always tempered with mercy. A patient told me that Dr. Jones was a good exponent of true religion, that although professedly a Christian, he was in reality a true Hindu, a true Parsee and a true Mahomedan. All the persons I visited said to me that Dr. Jones was accessible to them at all times, that at times when he was called by patients at three or four o'clock in the night he came to them cheerfully and was never seen with a frown on his face. A young Gujarati lady who was about to leave the sanatorium, having been cured of her disease, made known to me her astonishment to see Dr. Jones' lovely "kiddies" walking hand in hand with "black" children. Here at least, East and West appeared to be

A General Ward.

speaks Marathi like a native and is often found chatting with patients and encouraging them.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Unlike "The King Edward Sanatorium" at Dharmpore which is established for the treatment of consumptives in the early stages of the disease," the Wanless Sanatorium provides treatment for T. B. in all its stages. Here all classes of patients, without respect to creed or caste, are admitted and treated by the most modern methods available. These methods include artificial pneumothorax, obothorax, phrenic neurectomy, pneumolysis and thoracoplasty. For these procedures the Sanatorium has adequate X-ray and laboratory facilities and operative equipment, having at its disposal, in addition to its residential medical staff of three doctors, the following surgical consultants:—

Dr. C. E. Vail, B.A., M.D., of the Mission Hospital, Miraj; and Dr. R. H. Gohsen, M.D., of St. Luke's Hospital, Vengurla.

The Sanatorium is situated in British territory, 3 miles from Miraj station of the M & S M Railway. Of its 105 acres, 37 are devoted to the Sanatorium buildings and grounds. The elevation above sea level is 1800 ft. The average rainfall for the whole year is about 18 inches. The climate is therefore both equable and dry throughout the greater part of the year. Even during the dry months March to June

(Continued on page 13.)



(left) Dr. Jones, Superintendent of the Sanatorium, Mrs. Jones and their children, (right) Nursing Staff.

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of
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suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1935

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J. P. C. PLAN IS TRAVESTY OF CONSTITUTION

Manu Subedar Sees In It Charter For British Interests

URGES INDIA TO KEEP RESERVE BANK FREE FROM ALIEN DOMINATION.

Move To Widen Franchise Of Chamber For Purposes Of Elections To Legislatures

"When it has been definitely proved that there is a serious and continuing deterioration in the condition of the masses, which requires economic planning and which requires growing industrialisation for the absorption of our population, we would await what Official apologists have to say for the confusion in the financial system of the country, for the unscientific and blind groping in the tariff Schedule, and for uncorrelated cross-currents in the policies of various public departments of Government themselves, which affect the economic life of the country and of the masses adversely," observed Mr. Manu Subedar, presiding over the 28th annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, on Saturday.

Hands Off Reserve Bank

Expressing fears of alien domination in the Reserve Bank, on the strength of share holding, Mr. Subedar appealed to every Indian to apply for the shares and hold them, even if the temptation of a premium arose.

Problem Of Ports

He next dealt with the growth of uneconomic and subsidised ports, especially belonging to Indian States, resulting in the diversion of trade and division of Customs revenue and urged for prompt settlement of the problem.

Transport Tax Must Go

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Vice President, condemned the motor vehicles taxation as a burden on commercial transport. Referring to the development of Indian Shipping, Mr. Chinoy expressed doubts of its growth in the face of several "safeguards" in the new constitution, which would check all progress.

Addressing the 27th Annual General meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Manu Subedar, the incoming President of the Chamber, said:—

"If I were to follow the precedent of annual speeches by chairmen of British institutions, it would be to glean from the events of the year those facts, that point out to the advent of better times. In India we find this in the speeches of the Viceroy and the Finance Member, who urge that improvement is within sight and that we have passed the worst.

"Recently there is also a new refrain in these speeches of Viceroy and Governors in India, that the Joint Select Committee's Report and the new India Bill envisage a constitution, which is good for India and that the safeguards would remain a dead letter in practice.

"If the safeguards are going to be a dead letter in practice, one would naturally ask why they are being introduced against the common and unanimous feeling throughout this country amongst all parties. The view, which Indian public opinion takes of this subject, is that the safeguards, if at all introduced, should satisfy the criterion laid down in the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, viz., that they must be demonstrably in the interests of India.

Safeguards Increased.

"The fact that these safeguards have been increased in number and strengthened in terms and that reserve powers have been created so as to prevent ostensibly legislative, and administrative discrimination but practically everything else, makes, to our mind, a travesty of the constitution, putting in the front rank, not the financial and economic requirements of this country, but the financial and economic interests of the United Kingdom. As such, the constitution would be regarded as having been imposed on India.

"Many economic questions have been shelved pending the political reforms. Changes in the currency policy and in the banking organization of the country have also been deferred.

"The one symptom of a revival, on which everybody bases his observation, is the rise of prices of staple Indian commodities. Such a rise cannot be said to have been yet achieved. What

has happened is that, there was a phenomenal fall on account of Government's financial policy accentuated by world conditions, and this country cannot yet be said to have made full recovery from that disastrous fall.

"We desire to see in the Indian business world a revival of confidence, unaccompanied by unhealthy speculation and gambling, and a growth of industry correlated with the general requirements of the country.

Economic Planning

"The fixed economic notions of every nation in the world have been uprooted. Free trade countries like the United Kingdom, have raised, under the title of safeguarding enormous tariff walls. In this general upset, the Indian situation has not been considered by Government on its own merits. Attempt has been made in the United Kingdom to regard India as a free market for the United Kingdom as an integral part of the British Empire, producing raw materials and semi-finished goods. The enormous industrial development in this country is being ignored and belittled and the trend of policy is more to discourage than to encourage the growth of manufacture.

"With the Indian Industries Commission of 1916, we had hopes that the Government of the country had accepted the policy of increasing industrialisation in India on suitable lines as opportunities arose, but a review of twenty years' activities gives a rude shock to such hopes.

Their Best Friend

"The best friend of the Indian agriculturist is the Indian industrialist, who offers him a ready market at home, sure and at all times and uninfluenced by happenings abroad. In an age, where foreign agriculture is making great headway, assisted by machinery and invention, Indian agriculture itself is threatened. Such a threat has arisen already in the past in the matter of Indian fruits, rice, wheat and sugar, and it might extend to other important items of Indian agriculture. The incentive to improvement in agriculture arises more directly, where local manufacturers indicate their preference for better quality in the case of commercial crops. India's purchasing power and Indian demand should be so organized at home as to assist not merely Indian industries, but Indian agriculture.

Lack of Scientific Tariff

"All this could be secured only



Dr. W. Burns, Director of Agriculture, Government of Bombay, left for London by Saturday's Mail Boat. He has been appointed to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

when there is a plan, in which the economic and financial issues are all well balanced. The schedule of Indian tariffs operating at present has grown up haphazard and without a design. We find traces of every idea that has struck the Government of the country in that schedule, but what we cannot find, because it does not exist there, is a scientific grasp of the situation in correlation to a definite economic whole.

"If we had a national Government, the very first task would be to define some definite economic aims and to see that the tariff schedule is directly calculated to advance those aims. We would have differences between the import duty on raw materials, on semi-finished goods and on the final fabrications, which would show that the Government of the day is intelligent enough to see the difference and is anxious to secure as much fabrication in this country as possible. The tariff is in India regarded by Government more as a means of raising revenue than for any other set economic purpose.

Reserve Bank

"The Reserve Bank of India is an accomplished fact. It is true that the standpoint, which this Chamber has maintained, and the ideas, which we have urged to have this Bank as a national institution owned by the State, have not been realised. The Indian aspirations in regard to the personnel have also been falsified.

"I am sure the Reserve Bank with its resources will be equal to the task in meeting any resistance from outside, but what is to be guarded against, is the acquisition of controlling interests in the Reserve Bank by alien interests. From this point of view, Sir Basil Blackett's stockholders' Bank was very much better than Sir George Schuster's partying gift to us. No provisions have been made for separate register of holdings of shares by Indians and by non-Indians. The division of the shareholding, apparently on the principle of justice, appears to have been in order to prevent the dominance of monetary centres like Bombay and Calcutta. It would appeal to every patriotic Indian under the present circumstances to apply for the shares of the Reserve Bank of India, and to hold them even if the temptation of a premium arises.

Trade Settlement with States

"The problem in connection with the Indian States ports is, briefly, the growth of uneconomic and subsidised ports, the diversion of trade from their normal channels and the division of Customs revenue between the maritime States and British India. This is a problem, which has existed in the past and which has nothing to do with the forthcoming political changes. A change in the constitution involving a federation, involves 'prima facie' a customs union on the economic side, i.e. free movement of goods between the various units of the federation without the imposition of import or export duties. This goal as an ideal may or may not be realised in the near future, but the business community is interested in the problem being dealt with on its own merits without bringing in the federation.

"In examining this issue, it must be said at once that people

in British India do not wish to exploit the people of the States, and, equally so, the people of the States cannot possibly desire to secure any unfair advantage from the people in British India.

"History abounds with instances of economic injustice to States in India at the hands of the British Government. While we desire that full justice should be done to their interests, we ask Government in the interests of trade generally and of the people, both of British India and the States, that this question cannot be allowed to drag on year after year unsettled.

"Commerce in Indian States territories is cut up largely through monopolies at the hands of the States, through rebates on goods not crossing their frontier into British India, and allegations have been made of secret rebate on goods intended for consumers in British India. Indian States have levied heavy tariffs against each other. The clause permitting manufactures of Indian States to enter British India free of duty has been seriously abused in some cases. The treatment given to imports from, and commerce of, certain States is different from the treatment given to imports from and commerce of certain other States. The vagaries and varieties of customs administration in different parts, alleged to be lax in comparison with ports like Bombay and Karachi, have added to the general confusion.

Need of Settlement

"A settlement would not only remove Virmagam and minor customs barriers but would also remove numerous internal customs lines between various States which obstruct trade at present and divert it to uneconomic channels. The trade pact, for which the Indian commercial community is waiting, is in this direction, and if those, who have shown such a terrific anxiety to foist an Indo-British Pact on us had turned their mind to this question nearer home, one of the most serious impediments to the recovery and to the reversion to normal trade would have long ago disappeared.

INDO-BURMA PACT

"The Chamber has opposed the separation of Burma not through any selfish motives, but because over half a century Burma has formed an integral part of British India and, with the Burmese Indians, have had the closest, feelings and intercourse, even closer than between certain provinces of India itself. It has been the Indian view, that the separation is being forced not in the interests of the Burmans, but in the interests of Britishers, who desire to keep Burma politically backward and economically as a free market to themselves. Burmans themselves have given expression to such views.

"In this light the proposed Indo-Burma Trade Pact has many sinister implications. I hold that, if Burma is to be separated by main force, the question is who is to have control over Burma? If it is the British authority then an Indo-Burmese Trade Pact would merely be an agreement between the British masters of Burma and (Continued on page 2.)

BURMA INDIANS AND REFORMS

Delegation Sails For England To Demand Adequate Protection

The Burma Indian Delegation consisting of Messrs. S. N. Haji, M. M. Rafi and C. A. Soorma, members, Messrs. K. M. Desai and R. P. Raju, secretaries, sailed for England yesterday by the s.s. "Victoria" on February 11.

Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the remaining member of the Delegation, who could not join the Delegation will be sailing by the s.s. "Victoria" on February 11.

Interviewed by the "United Press," the leader of the Delegation said that the object of the Delegation was to place before the Secretary of State for India and the members of the Parliament the case of the Indian community in Burma, whose rights and interests were gravely affected under the proposals of the Joint Select Committee and to secure adequate protection for Indian interests.

He further added, "Indians' enormous stake in Burma which has been regarded as their home, has naturally made them nervous as regards the future in view of the most unsatisfactory and disappointing proposals of the Select Committee Report.

Regarding the financial burden to the tune of four crores which is sure to fall on the Indian people as a result of separation of Burma from India, the leader of the Delegation opined that it was for the people of India to think how to make good the loss and the Indians in Burma could have very little and effective say in the matter.

U. Paw Tun, Ex-Mayor of Rangoon, Ex-Denuty President of Burma Legislative Council and Vice-President of Anti-Separation League, Burma, also sailed to-day for England.—United Press.

DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1. Monday, February 11 has been allotted for non-official resolutions, in lieu of Thursday, February 7, which the President of the Assembly has allotted for the disposal of official business.

In addition to the meeting on 7th February, there will be meetings of the Assembly for the transaction of official business on the following days 4th, 6th and 13th February. The result of the ballot held for determining the relative precedence of non-official resolutions will hold good for 11th February.

Professor G. Ranga will move the following amendment in place of the original resolution by Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha regarding the prevention of importation of foreign rice at the meeting of the Assembly to be held on Tuesday 5th February. "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate and necessary steps, fiscal and other, to prevent or to control the importation and dumping of foreign rice and paddy"—A. P.

POLICE SEIZE BOOKS FROM LIBRARY

MUNSHIGANJ, Feb. 1. The police searched the house of Sunil Mukherjee, a home-internee at Munshiganj and seized some books and manuscripts.

The police also searched the house of Rajendra Chandra Banerjee, Muktear. His clerk Ashit Ranjan Mukherjee while proceeding to Barisal was arrested by the police with some alleged objectionable literature and manuscripts at Chandpur Steamer station.

The police also searched the Binay Library at Routhbong and seized some books.—United Press.

POST MASTER GETS 18 MONTHS' JAIL

SYLHET, Feb. 1. Radhagovinda Bhattacharyya, post master of Govindganj branch post office, who was charged under section 409/2 of the Postal Act for alleged misappropriation of money orders and insurance covers to the value of Rs. 700, was convicted and sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge with the jury, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default of 10 months' further imprisonment.—United Press.

THRUSTING SEPARATION ON UNWILLING NATION

Anti-Separationist Leader Clarifies Burman Attitude Towards J. P. C. Scheme And Indian Federation

BOMBAY, Feb. 1. U. Paw Tun, Bar-at-Law, ex-Deputy President of the Burma Legislative Council, Ex-Mayor of Rangoon and Vice-President of the Anti-Separation League, who arrived in Bombay 'en route' to England in the course of an exclusive interview to a "United Press" representative said:

"It is not only a fact that the vast majority of Burmans do not want Separation, but it has also been proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the result of the last general election that it is so. Further when a motion was moved in December 1932 in the Burma Legislative Council by Mr. U. Ba Pe, the leader of the Separationist, it was defeated by a majority. The result of the poll at the last general election was that the anti-separationists secured over 5 lakhs of votes, while the separationists polled only about 270,000 votes. After the second session of the Burma Legislative Council in April-May 1933 was abruptly brought to a close, without according to the request of the Anti-Separationists for the extension of time so as to discuss and determine upon the separation issue once more, 44 Anti-Separationist members of the Council who formed the majority of elected members, sent a written statement to the Secretary of State for India and to the Prime Minister of England definitely saying that they rejected separation of Burma from India on the basis of the Premier's Constitution.

BURMANS AGAINST J.P.C. PLANS
Q. What do you think of the position now in Burma, i.e., after the publication of the J.P.C. Report?
A. The political position in Burma remains the same as before, with the exception that the Anti-Separationists have become louder and firmer in their protest against separation of Burma from India and feel convinced that the J.P.C. have not considered the claims of the vast majority of Burmese people and that they have recommended separation of Burma from India against the definite verdict of the electorate and in violation of the principle of self-determination.
Q. Is it a fact that the Anti-Separationists have still got a large following in the country and that the recent resolutions passed by them at Mandalay has the support of that following?
A. The numerical strength of the Anti-Separationists is still by far the greater in the country and the recent resolutions passed at Mandalay, at which I was present and wherein I moved the first resolution protesting against the recommendations of the J.P.C. for separation of Burma, were supported not only by the two of the most important Anti-Separation parties in the Council, but

also by two G.C.B.A.'s, i.e., Messrs. U Chit Hlang and Mingalun Sayadaw who have a great following in the country. There were many delegates from various districts of Upper Burma who unanimously concurred in passing the resolutions. These resolutions will be reiterated at a big conference to be held at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, on the 3rd February, 1935. After this is done, it will become palpable that they have the backing of almost all the Anti-Separationists in Burma who form by far the greatest majority in the country.

BURMA FOR INDIAN FEDERATION

Q. What are the prospects of the resolution recently tabled for being moved in the Burma Legislative Council to the effect that Burma should join the Federation being passed and if such a resolution is passed, will your Delegation still consider the Separation as an accomplished fact?
A. The resolution tabled in the Burma Legislative Council to the effect that Burma should enter the Indian Federation is certain to be passed by a considerable majority and I feel confident that it will stand the machinations of the separationists and their powerful supporters.

KEEN ON ARGUMENT

Q. Why are the European interests so anxious to enter into such an Agreement?
A. As far as I am aware, the European firms in Burma have very extensive vested interests in Burma and unless their commercial interests are safeguarded, they are naturally not prepared to face the consequences of separation without definite safeguards and protection. Hence they must necessarily be keen on the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement which they consider a condition precedent to Separation of Burma from India.

BURMA'S SURE MARKET

Q. Is it not a fact that India is the only sure market for Burma's surplus rice and teak and for Burma's petrol?
A. Yes, the answer is in the affirmative. This affords a substantial reason why the Anti-Separationists do not want to lose such a market or to diminish it to any extent by isolating Burma from India.

HE IS AN OPTIMIST

In conclusion, Mr. U. Paw Tun said, "Though the Separationists and their powerful supporters and sympathisers among bureaucrats have tried their utmost to nullify the verdict of the country and though so far the authorities have refused to accept the verdict, yet I feel confident that reason will yet prevail with His Majesty's Government and Parliament will see the wisdom and expediency of not thrusting separation on an unwilling nation. Mr. U. Paw Tun sailed by s.s. "Malaja"—United Press.

JAIN SANGHA MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

Four Dead And Several Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUNAGADH, Feb. 2. Makubhal Sheth's Jain Sangha, while proceeding from Gondal to Virpur, experienced an accident, and as a result of it, it is reported that four persons died, and a few were injured. From Jetpur the Sangh will reach Vadod on 3rd, and Junagad on the 4th. Here it will stay for four days. It is learnt that a huge procession will be taken out, and the Diwan, Sir Caddel, is to attend it.

JUNAGADH'S NEW NAYAB DIWAN

Choice Falls On Sheikh A. K. Mahomed

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUNAGADH, Feb. 2. Sheikh Abdul Kadar Mahomed,

"CUTLAWS" APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

Pitched Battle With Police Recalled

LAHORE, Jan. 30. Graphic details of a pitched battle between a police party and a gang of four notorious bandits in a village in Ferozepur District in which shots were freely exchanged, was recalled to-day at the Lahore High Court when the appeals of three outlaws, one of whom had been sentenced to an aggregate term of 35 years, were heard by Mr. Justice Currie who reserved orders.—A.P.

Government Oriental Translator of Bombay, is appointed in Junagad State as Nayab Diwan, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month.

Owing to the demise of Kutlawa Begum's Princess, State offices and schools remained closed to-day.